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LETTER FROM PARIS.

The question now upon every one's lips, in all parts pe, is, "Will there be a Congress?" and no man can answer it. At first the signs were all in its favor. There was something grand in the Emperor's appeal from the umpirage of battle to the quiet arbitrament of reason and justice. No man could deny the critical condition of Europe. The treaty of 1815 is dead and buried past recall; and yet there is 1815 is dead and buried past recall; and yet there is no public law in Europe except the ghost of the settlement of 1815. The most superficial observer could not fail to see that the whole European system was in a state of unstable equilibrium; a rude touch at any a state of unstable equilibrium; a rude touch at any point would cast the tottering fabric to the ground. Such was the state of things when the Emperor suddenly threw his scheme of a congress down upon astonished Europe. The first impulse of Europe was

A few days of reflection have sufficed to change all this. Distrust of the intentions and purposes of the Emperor was the first full and purposes of the way."

The following Hymn was composed by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, author of the one commencing, "I would not live all way." Emperor was the first fruit of this sober second thought. He might be sincere; he might he disinterested; but who could tell? To be sure, his spoken words were very fair and very noble; but he had spoken fair and noble words as President of the Republic, confirming them even by an oath; and yet, soon after, came the coup d'etat, and the assumption For the sunshine and rainfall, enriching again of the imperial purple. He entered upon the Italian war as the "champion of an oppressed nationality," For the earth still unloading her manifold wealth with no thought or aim at territorial aggrandizement; but lo! the war suddenly ended, leaving Venetia still in the hands of Austria, and adding Nice and Savoy For the nation's wide table, o'erflowingly spread, to France. He went to Mexico in company with Where the many have feasted, and all have been fed, Spain and England with no purpose of interfering With no bondage, their God-given rights to enthrall, with the internal affairs of the country; but very soon be compelled Spain and England to choose between abandoning him or becoming accomplices in In the realms of the Anvil, the Loom, and the Plough, the forcible overthrow of a legitimate and constitu-

With these antecedents Napoleon III. now calls on Europe, in effect, to trust her destinies in his hands, by meeting in an authoritative Congress, in which he Of commerce and traffic, ye princes, behold would, of necessity, have the lion's share of power, Your riches from Him whose the silver and gold; and with it, of authority. He calls in vain. Italy ac- Happy children of Labor, true lords of the soil, cedes, it is true; but Italy has everything to gain and Bless the Great Master-Workman, who blesseth your toil nothing to lose by consenting. She hopes to get the French out of Rome, and the Austrians out of Venetia. Spain consents; she hopes, amid the general To your Leader be loyal, Jehovah of Hosts: upsetting, to regain Gibraltar, which the English have Glow the Stripes and the Stars, aye with victory bright, so long held out of pure philanthropy. Beyond these, Reflecting His glory,-He crowneth the right. we have yet heard of no affirmative response except from unimportant Portugal. England is not willing Nor shall ye through our borders, ye stricken of heart, to go blindfolded into the Congress. " Will you walk into my parlor," said the spider to the fly. England does not absolutely refuse to enter the parlour, but is determined to know first what the entertainment is to be. She puts the question plainly; first, what points In the Domes of Messiah—ye worshiping throngs, is the Congress to discuss; and secondly, if it arrives at any conclusions, how is it to enforce them? It is The Ruler of Nations beseeching to spare, now believed that Austria and Prussia unite with And our Empire still keep the Elect of His care England in asking those questions. They might as well decline the Emperor's proposal at once. He in- Our guilt and transgressions remember no more; vites them to a game in which he hopes to win; they Peace, Lord! righteous peace, of Thy gift we implore; politely ask him to show his hand, as if he were a And the Banner of Union, restored by Thy Hand, raw player, instead of being the most experienced in Be the Banner of Freedom o'er all in the Land. Emperor is just in this dilemma: if he shows his hand, he will gain nothing by the Congress; if he does not show it, he will get no Congress at all.

And what then? The Emperor's speech forewarn the world. The alternative, plain and terrible, is this-Either the Congress or a general European war. The Speciator says tersely and justly, that "every man who knows Europe, knows also that Napoleon speaks the truth when he says that the questions afoot must be solved, and solved finally, or Europe will be involved in a general war." It may begin as a war of boundaries, or a Polish question, or a Danish question, but it will end as a war of principles. And as our American war has far transcended all previous history in its magnitude, its costliness, and its fearful slaughter, so will-this last conflict of the divine right of kings with the rights of the people transcend the American war, in bitterness, in car-

There is another theory as to the Emperor's purpose, namely, that his proposal of a congress is simply an expedient to gain time-" something in the nature of a fire-escape—the plan of a man determined to come down some how from an untenable position, but unable to go down the staircase, and unwilling to jump out of the window." More than once in his history the Emperor has had recourse to expedients, of one kind or another, for a similar purpose; and this may be one of them. If such be the case, he trusts to the chapter of accidents to save him from war in the spring. But all who know the explosive elements now hidden in Europe, must believe that the "chapter of accidents" is much more likely to give out war than peace, after winter is past and gone.

The death of Frederick VIII., King of Denmark came upon Europe on Monday as a great surprise. He had been ill but a few days, and his death was probably hastened by anxiety about the Schleswig-Holstein dispute. The shameful private history of this monarch would probably have cost him his throne, but for the fact that he was a Dane of the Danes, and was willing to sagrifice everything, even his throne, to the integrity of the national territory. Born in 1808, he married, in 1828, his cousin Wilhelmine, daughter of Frederick VI., King of Denmark. He quarreled with his father-in-law, was imprisoned by him for two years, and in 1837 was divorced from his wife. In 1841 he married Caroline, Princess of Mecklenberg-Strelitz, and her too he put away in five years.

As far back as 1830 he had formed a disgraceful connection with a young woman who had been a teacher in Norway, and who was afterwards an actress

get spontaneous development among, under even
lin Paris With this woman he made a morganatic
alight favorable conditions. The power of Rome had in Paris. With this woman he made a morganatic marriage in 1848, and placed her at the head of his court, under the title of the Countess of Danner. All these three wives survive him. But the strangest part, perhaps, of the story, remains to be told. The in September, 1837, was married in May, 1838, to Charles. Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Donderburg-Glucksburg, and was thus cousin of the new King of Denmark, Christian VIII., of Denmark, and aunt of the new Princess of Wales, and of the young King nary movements to the rupture with the Papacy.

I give this "royal" history, in its simplest outline, not without a purpose. I have been told that there are people in America, especially in the South, who are sick of republican institutions. Imagine, if you the very highest human position of power, place and influence. The King is the fountain of honor; what becomes of the country when his example is such as I have cited? If any of your readers chance to be infected with the passion for aristocratic or monarchieal constitutions, they have only to come to Europe for a few years; see how these institutions work; learn the private history of the "exalted" personages to whom all are compelled to look up, and they To give you an idea of the way in which "public is manufactured in England, I extract the following passage from Monday's Telegraph, the most widely circulated daily paper in the kingdom. Its

Richmond Correspondent says:

lution; and the only mystery to my mind has been that it has not come about sooner. Its consummation seems close at hand. How can it be otherwise, with a people who for a faith in God and religion, have substituted the worship of themselves, and a blind idolatrous confidence in their own destiny—the be-all

to drag them down?" Yours very truly, JOHN McCLINTOCK.
Paris, Nov. 20.

THE PRESIDENT'S HYMN.

Give thanks all ye people, give thanks to the Lord, Alleluias of freedom, with joyful accord Let the East and the West, North and South roll along Sea, mountain, and prairie, one thanksgiving song. Cho.-Give thanks all ye people, give thanks to the Lord, Alleluias of freedom, with joyful accord.

For the skies beaming vigor, the winds breathing health

But liberty guarded by justice for all. Give thanks-

Whose the mines and the fields, to Him gratefully bow His the flocks and the herds, sing ye hillsides and vales; On His ocean domains chant His name with the gales. Give thanks-

Give thanks-

Brave men of our forces, Life-guard of our coasts

Only wailing your dead, in the joy have no part; God's selace be yours, and for you there shall flow All that honor and sympathy's gifts can bestow.

Solemn litanies mingle with jubilant songs;

JOHN HUSS AND THE BOHEMIAN REFOR-

The two well-made octavo volumes whose title \* is found below, most happily supply a long-felt want in the department of the history of the Christian church. It is the first successful attempt to give anything like a detailed and circumstantial account of a movement scarcely surpassed in interest by any other since the establishment of Christianity in the earth. It is true, the attempt at ecclesiastical and spiritual reformation, was not successful according to the ordinary popular test of such movements. Outwardly and permanently it did not attain that at which it aimed. Yet who shall say it did not de even better than that? Certainly we may dare to hazard the opinion that its mighty struggle, its costly sacrifice, its seeming defeat, and apparent suppression, so far from being in vain, have wrought effectually for good ever since. But this is saving only what is true of every sincere effort at religious reform under the guidance of the Spirit of God. The grand and brilliant success of the subsequent attempt at reformation under the lead of Luther, has greatly thrown this earlier and not less admirable effor relatively into the shade; but the deep interest of the Protestant world in the heroic strife of Huss, his coadjutors and successors, indicate a consciousness of an impulse from that movement still operative in Christendom, and a conviction that it was not only a precursor, but a vital part of the great work appear

ing in the subsequent age.

In the beginning of the fifteenth century, Bohemia was one of the most important kingdoms in Europe. It was the centre politically and intellectually of the German Empire, its capital being the residence of the Emperor and the seat of the only real University in Eastern Europe, which was surpassed by none in Christendom except those of Oxford and Paris. The physical formation of the country combined with the peculiarities of the people to characterize the nation with features of singular interest. "Her resources were such as to encourage enterprise and self-reliance. She was accessible to all that was good, useful, and improving, and yet so far secluded by nature as to encourage the patriotic purpose of maintaining and cherishing her own proper character, customs and institutions." It was just such a country and people as free religious thought is apt to never been so completely exercised there, as in some of the other ecclesiastical provinces, partly because never very readily submitted to, and partly from the Eastern church, and had therefore less affiliation with the Western methods and doctrines.

Mr. Gillett graphically delineates the condition of the people and their religious relations, about the time of the birth of Huss, and describes the prelimi-As tolerating a larger degree of religious liberty, Bohemia became the asylum of many of the Walden-ses when they fled from their persecutors in other places; and though their influence is not very obvious in preparing the public mind for the ecclsiast revolt, it was probably not without its effect. In the generation previous to Huss, there were some bold eloquent and popular men who cried out against the corruptions of the Papacy, and whose words proved an echo in the hearts of both princes and people.

It was a time when the abominable profligacy and sacrilegious impiety of the Pontifical court were al-most unparalleled, and this is speaking quite severely enough. In addition to the outrageous indec morals, and utter corruption everywhere visible, the ill be most effectually cured. It is not often that church itself was in a state of anarchy-popes and even England has been blest with a Queen Victoria.

To give you an idea of the way in which "public Peter and making sometimes three or four infallible

The author has given, of course, the biograph incidents in the life of Huss—his peasant parentage, his eagerness for learning, his admission to the mon-A lengthy residence in the North in former years, and a careful study of its society, long since prepared me for an explosion which should startle the civilized world in a degree hardly inferior to the French revo-

astery, where his education had to go on of itself al- | be absorbed in the churches of other denominations of the University he went into public life fighting with of curse than blessing. heroic zeal against every sort of error, however commended or wherever originating-and how as was the solemnly-pledged faith of the authorities.

political condition of Europe is largely described were called for or wanted? for only so could we understand the momentous events detailed-since these events involved in their transaction all the leading characters of all the European countries, and for a time occupied the attention of all their courts. Several of the most remarkably vicious Popes figure in the scenes; Kings and Emperors are brought to play their parts in the drama; while priests cardinals, professors, captains and other eminent personages, are continually before the eye. The renowned Wickliffe, whose influence was potent in the events of the times, and the fablously eloquent Jerome of Prague, with others carcely less noted in their time, but not so fully reported to us, are portrayed vividly. The history es on subsequently to the death of Huss, and shows how eagerly his countrymen avenged his betraval and partyrdom, and at what a cost the great revolt was finally suppressed, and then only by certain conces-

Mr. Gillett's style is natural and perspicuous. He does not carry one along the stream of his narrative with the rapidity of Macaulay or Motley, but he is seldom heavy or wearisome—though were he so, the work would still be of uncommon value. As it is, it will be not only a valuable accession to any clergyman's library, but will attract popular perusal, and well repay the time spent in its reading.

For Zion's Herald. THE MULTIPLICATION OF METHODIST SO-

Of late we have heard and are hearing much of portions of our work, but especially in the vicinage of Boston. This apparently wears the aspect of prosperity; and it would really carry in itself the lements of a general growth, provided that the new they exist.

They result from a few members of our city or other lage, and immediately making application for a reacher. There could be no objection to this, provided there was a lack of Methodist societies in the uburbs, and a redundancy both of numbers and of provided the spiritual wants of communities were not already well supplied by other, active, evangelical denominations. But when there is considering the number of the inhabitants who affiliate with Methodists-no such lack of societies, no redundancy of members and resources in our old societies, and but few, if any, communities unsupplied with spiritial laborers, the demand for their multiplication can-

We have said there is no lack of societies in the icinity of Boston, and when we say that, we mean niles from church is not a great distance to walk, and most have conveyances—and many would find vigor, by the effort such distances would demand of

dents in the suburbs, are such as do business in the city, and have removed their families some six or ten niles out, for the benefit of the country air. &c. Now. when changing their location, how easy to have regard to those villages around the city, in which Methodist societies are already located, and buy, or hire, or build a residence within a convenient diseases, should not Methodists have a primary regard for the advancement of Methodism? If we think it an ism, or ourselves a denomination, worthy of existence, as a part of the church of Christ, of which we are members, for the promotion of which we have solemnly covenanted to labor, why should we not, in all our plans, make this a primary consideration?

Besides, do not our churches-those which have long existed and still exist-need the help such a course would render them? How many are there hat are not laboring under pecuniary embarrass ment? How many that do not need thus to be trengthened to render them more truly influential and efficient? Why take a course which will not only multiply the number of weak societies, but really cripple yet more the older ones? Is this good

ciety" are numerous and increasing. This is not a great evidence of prosperity; quite otherwise. Why, It will be said that private members will not, on

ost, as there was little which the ignorant monks near them. But the trouble of building up, or ould teach him; his subsequent removal to the Uni- attempting to build up, Methodist societies out of such versity, where he quickly becomes distinguished for material, will hardly pay. They may have the name, his rapid advancement and his fearless adherence to nothing more, and the form of Methodism, like his conviction of truth-how he mightily commended that of godliness-without, or denying the power of himself to the popular heart, as leaving the cloisters it—but this partakes more of injury than profit, more

Though it is the duty of the church to aim at diffusion, yet consolidation is essential; and must first natural he soon came in conflict with the ecclesiasti- be realized before diffusion can be safely practised. cal authorities, occasioning a long and bitter contro- If out of the bosom of communities, by genuine versy, wherein he sometimes wonderfully triumphed revivals, by gospel reformations, societies spring up and was then again apparently vanquished, not by and multiply, be it so. Heaven multiply the auspices; the force of argument, but by the strong arm of they cannot be too numerous; but not otherwise power; how after being partially silenced he again It was remarked substantially in these columns, a secured an audience, then again was excommunica- short time since, that it was a pity that the Methodists ted, summoned before a council, was shamelessly be- had not a church edifice on the line of the Boston trayed, and finally burned at the stake in defiance of and Worcester Railroad. What if we hadn't ?-which, as the writer afterward admitted, was not true. It We can, of course, give little idea of the contents is a pity that we have not a thousand large and flourof the volumes in a brief newspaper article. But as ishing churches in the vast empire of China. Bu will be readily inferred, the biography of Huss is would that warrant us in addressing ourselves to the only a small part of the work. The religious and task of erecting so many edifices there, before they

A CONSOLIDATIONIST.

For Zion's Herald. EAST MAINE CONFERENCE SEMINARY.

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

A few years since the literary world was astonished by the high-sounding name, " Maine State Sen in 1ry." Another institution in this State, by its excellent agent, has made its best bow to the public every few weeks through the Herald, to say nothing of articles in the secular papers all over the State by other gentlemen. The above agent is one of the most scholarly, modest, Christian gentlemen in this country. Why his frequent appearance in the papers in behalf of that institution? He fully appreciates the circumstances of the present age. It is not for us to say whether they are right or wrong; but simply that we must avail ourselves of the existing facts. The time was when a young lady could be very modest, and not see before her the certain doom of dying an " an cient maiden lady." But ladies and all must now subscribe to the doctrine of Mundus-Let the world roll. While other institutions have very properly been kept before the public, until recently there has appeared in the Herald one line announcing the commencement of the terms of the East Maine Conference Seminary. As a matter of modesty, of taste, it is all very well. But who does not know that in armies, navies, civil governments, and in all the walks of life, the really meritorious live in poverty and die new Methodist churches or societies starting up in unknown, while those who are blessed with great selfesteem secure wealth and fame and fill monumental

At the Spring Term the Seminary had 183 students, and at the Fall Term over 170. That is doing well while so many of our young men are in the army. in their own localities, and did they legitimately arise Rev. James B. Crawford, A.M., is Principal, Miss from conversions and revivals in the places where | Calista Meader, Preceptress, Mr. Moulton, teacher of Languages, and Miss Augusta Doe, teacher of Music Spring and Fall Terms have been very successful. churches locating themselves in some suburban vil- Rev. S. H. Beale and Rev. J B. Crawford have charge of the Boarding-House on their own responsibility. Parents who commit their children to their care may be well assured that they will be treated generously and kindly. I think the Boarding-House sources in older and existing societies of our own has seldom been in better condition. The teachers enomination, both in and out of the city; and, also, have all acquitted themselves well. Mr. Crawford brings to this earnest life work a heart full of sympathy for the young, and has fully maintained his wellearned reputation as a very popular educator. He has a place in the heart of every student.

In the Wednesday evening prayer meeting, at the close of the Fall Term, a good number spoke of baving received spiritual blessings during the term-severa of having passed from death unto life. Though the evening was stormy the chapel was well filled. It may be safely said that the Seminary, on the average, has been the means of the salvation of as many souls that there are such within convenient distance to as any charge within the bounds of the Conference. accommodate most, if not every one, of our Methodist | Our friends may continue to contribute generously families. Certainly there is, if they possessed a tithe with the conviction that they are not only helping of the spirit, the self-sacrifice, the devotion of the the cause of education, but also aiding the gloriou fathers. It was not uncommon for them to walk work of saving souls. Let us not adopt the "penn miles to attend preaching, and even meetings for wise and pound foolish policy." Such an institution prayer. But, in this vicinity, it is not necessary to in order to do its great work successfully must be sus peak of very long distances. Two or even three tained liberally. What State has invested more for education than good, old, free, brave Massachusetts And what State has received more in return in dollars hemselves improved, both in physical and spiritual and cents, to say nothing about the higher advantages? Bucksport should become the educational Mecca for all parts of our Conference, and indeed But whence the necessity, as a general thing, for for the part of the State lying east of the Kennebec even such distances? Most of those who are resi- Reverent pilgrims should go up annually to lay their votive offerings on these altars, and to receive the baptism of an intelligent and holy Christianity. It pelongs to others to report its literary character and financial standing. Friends of the East Maine Conference Seminary, from the mouth of the Kennebec to Moosehead Lake, from the ocean to Presque Isle. and eastward to the St. Croix, the best thing you can tance, according to circumstances. For why, in such | do for the young is to give them a good education under the influence of the Christian principles and spirit. God help us in this work among the immor E. A. HELMERSHAUSEN.

GENERAL MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

The church has been startled by the announcement that the General Missionary Committee with the con-currence of the Board of Managers, the bishops, and he officers of the society, have appropriated \$425,-000 for the support and prosecution of our missions at home and abroad during the coming year. Some have heard this grand announcement with grave apprehension; but it has been more generally heard by the church with great pleasure, and even with proud satisfaction. It is proper that the church large appropriations were made.

gendered divisions, animosities, ill feeling, between churches and members of churches, or human nature is quite an impotent element in this world. You cannot thus start up these new enterprises without drawing off members from others. Such movements are hazurdous. They are of doubtful tendency to say the least. They must make hard feelings. And, especially so if, when a new society, ardent, zealous, ambitious to succeed—ambitious in no bad sense—actively canvassing and pressing the means of success, it is found seducing members from their loyalty to the old churches, to which they belong, and where very useful and greatly needed. Such things do harm. They will not do good. They ought not to exist.

Once more: The number of societies demanding help from the funds of the 4 Domestic Miles.

Then the Committee was fully apprised of the decided feeling and judgment of the church, (in which they fully participated.) that liberal provisions should be made to extend and strengthen our work in all the

To all this we may add the deep and widesprea nterest felt for missions in southern territory of the Juion beyond the bounds of our Annual Conferences. To accomplish this additional work the Committee Union beyond the bounds of our Annual Conferences.

To accomplish this additional work the Committee felt justified in making an appropriation of \$35,000 to begin with, as there was a universal feeling that a fair and efficient experiment should be made. It will give the church great pleasure to learn that the bishops have agreed that several of their own number shall visit the regions within our army lines in the so-called Confederate States and judge for themselves, and execute the will of the church, as expressed by the General Missionary Committee, as far as they find opportunity. We doubt not but the church will sustain the outlay for this purpose by her willing and liberal contributions.

missionary aid to enable them to efficiently occu those vast regions. The above is a bird's-eye view those vast regions. In a above is a bird's-eye view of the work at home as it now is, and which must be done without delay, if done at all. Would the church have been satisfied with the General Missionary Committee if it had put this work in jeopardy by making cautious and meagre appropriations, out of either of her ability or willingness to supply the fineds? We think not.

funds? We think not.

Turning to our foreign missions, we briefly say they never were, taken as a whole, in so prosperous and promising condition. China is extending itself into the city of Fuhchau, and many miles around into the country, building native chapels and employing native preachers, and publishing the Scriptures in the language of the common people, and looking to an organization into an Annual Conference in a very few years, probably in 1869. India is ripe for Annual Conference organization, with from twenty to twenty-five members, and from ten to twelve native preachers, and will, if the General Conference will ers, and will, if the General Conference will preachers, and will, if the General Conference will authorize it, be organized next year by one of our bishops. Bulgaria is getting into position. Germany moves steadily on in her work, both spiritually and temporally. Scandinavia (that is, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden) is exhibiting the elements of an Annual Conference at no distant day. Her peculiar want for next year required a large increase in her want for next year required a large increase in her appropriations this year. South America, by the force of her internal growth as well as external cirumstances, ab-olutely required means of expansion in the city of Buenos Ayres and into the surrounding country. The Committee felt that they had to ing country. The Committee felt that they had to provide for the expansion or to close the mission. It was not believed that the church would justify the Committee in abandoning South America just at the time that the fields were white to the harvest, and other churches were preparing to enter in and reap abundantly. The Committee, therefore, provi-ded for this enlargement of the work, which will after this year probably require but a moderate support

In Africa the Committee provided for the preservation of our work, but we regret to say we do not see much activity or growth. We would look to the future with hope.

future with hope.

To these occasions of appropriations we will add the very high rate of exchange, say 65 per cent., as reckoned by the Committee for all our foreign missions except Africa. This itself is an item of say \$65,000 in addition to the ordinary appropriations to our foreign work. Take this sum for exchange, and two other heavy items for our foreign work, which will not be again required, from the aggregate of appropriations for foreign prices and the \$290.8.784. mainder are appropriated to the home work. As the appropriations stand for the year, about one half of the whole sum appropriated is granted to our work

2. Having given this rapid review of our missionary work at home and abroad, and indicated some of the peculiar circumstances which required prompt and liberal appropriations and liberal appropriations, the next question, and the most important one, which is anxiously asked is, On what grounds did the Committee conclude that the missionary contributions for 1864 would meet the ap-propriations? As a partial, and yet we hope a sufient answer, we would say,

(1.) The receipts into the treasury in 1863, it is (1.) The receipts into the treasury in 1863, it is now ascertained, will exceed \$400.000, and the Committee did not see anything in the condition of the church, or of public affairs, sufficiently threatening to prevent their anticipating as large receipts for 1864; and even if they had feared financial trouble in the country, they did not think that the church (judging from her recent action in case of danger to the treasury) would have justified the Committee in failing to provide suitably for all her missionary work through fear that the church would not approve of the same. The Committee believed that the church would stand by her missions so long as she was satisfied with their progress and promise, and that she fied with their progress and promise, and that she would cheerfully supply the necessary funds.

(2.) Another ground of confidence was the fact, as the Committee believed, that the liberal contributions of this year were not made under undue excitement, which would necessarily and quickly cease; but were made upon a zeal founded on a conviction of duty to God and to the world. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that this zeal will continue nd increase during next year, as it did this.

(3) We have good reason to confide in this conclusion, because the pastors of the churches are becoming more and more impressed with a conviction that it is their duty to give more earnest and systematic attention to this great interest. And when all the pastors enter heartily and systematically into this work, all the people will follow zealously.

(4.) The pastors and people being inspired with an intelligent zeal, they will more and more cheerfully accept the plan for the support of missions contained in the Discipline, and thus act systematically, so as to bring the whole church to contribute, and thus, by widening the basis of contributions, the thundreds of thousands of small sums will greatly swell the aggregate of the receipts.

One day, while we were very merry amusing ourselves with games and stories, we saw a squadron of cavalry approaching. This did not at first excite any attention, for it was a common thing to see bodies of horsemen in the streets; but soon we observed them halt at our gate and surround the prison. What could this mean? A moment after, the clink of the officers' swords was heard as they ascended

(5) Of the provisions in the plan, we particularly call attention to the direction by the General Conference to organize every Sunday School into a juvenile missionary society. If this were done at once the Sunday Schools alone for the next year would produce half the amount appropriated, and in five years would produce the whole amount. Will the pasters consider

(6.) Nothing in the history of the missionary contributions for a year or two past gives more promise than their extension and increase in the rural districts and among the agricultural population. The strength of our church is among these people, rather than in the cities. This we judge to be true, not only in regard to numbers, but also in regard to aggregate wealth. When the people in the rural districts and on the broad farms of our broad land shall all systematically and zealously co-operate in the missionary cause as God hath prospered them, then shall it rise and shine, for its glorious light will have come. It gives the Committee unfeigned pleasure to know that the churches in the rural villages and districts and the agricultural population have already come forward in this glorious cause, and give promise of increasing and continued support. Let them meet the city and town populations in this great work in the West and in the East; and joining hands to support this cause, they will not only confirm the appropriations made for 1864, but will carry forward the glorious missionary work of the church until the world shall be redeemed unto God.

With throbbing hearts we asked one another the meaning of these strange proceedings. Some supposed they were to receive their acquittal; others, still more sanguine, believed they were taken out of the room to be paroled, preparatory to an exchange. I was sick, too, but rose to my feet, oppressed with a nameles fear. A half crazy Kentuckian, who was with the Tennesseeans, came to me and wanted to play a game of cards. I struck the greasy pack out of his hands and bade him leave.

A moment after the door opened and George D. Wilson entered, his step firm and his form erect, but his countenance pale as death. Some one asked a solution of the dreadful mystery, in a whisper, for his face silenced every one. "We are to be executed immediately," was the awful reply, whispered with thilling distinctness. The others came in all tied, ready for the scaffold. Then came the fa

coming, as in the case of California and Oregon a few years ago, and they felt that they would not do their duty to God and the church if they did not provide liberally for this new work.

Then the Committee was fully apprised of the decided feeling and judgment of the church, (in which form the church that the collections already taken form the church that the collections to consider the church that the collections the church that the collections the church that the collections to consider the church that the collections the church that the church that the church that the collections the church that the collections the church that the c for 1864 are, on an average, in advance of those of 1863 in the same churches at least 23 per cent. Some

Committees say before the services of the missionary Sunday began, "We cannot come up to last year's contributions." And yet they have not only come up, but advanced in all cases and largely in some. And when the results of the collections and subscriptions were ascertained, the whole church was joyfully surprised. And this advance, it is to be noted, has been with a marked religious spirit. Let the churches and congregations, and each member thereof, take courage and go forward. Our missionary cause has never faltered yet in its course; its credit has never been questioned, and it will have a glorious future. glorious future.

There prevailed in the General Com-

There prevailed in the General Committee an impression that the true policy in the use of missionary money was, to give liberal appropriations to those new cities which suddenly arise and are not in a condition to build churches at once. These cities are the centres of influence in all the regions round about them, and should be occupied quickly and held strongly, that the foundations of the church may be securely laid. In order to this the appropriations should be liberal and specific, and not wasted on scattered and feeble enterprises. In a short time the churches thus created will be large contributors to the missionary treasury.

This view recalled the judgment which the General Missionary Committee rendered more than once, some years ago; on the true use of missionary money. It earnestly advised the bishops not to consent to the use of missionary money in our domestic work simply for the relief of small societies that gave no promise of growth, so as to become quickly self-supporting churches

And in view of this policy in the use of missionar money, the Committee must earnestly deprecate the practice of the presiding elder, or preacher in charge, or of a Sunday School, or of a voluntary company of good brethren, in the interval of Conference, and without the advice and appropriation of the bishop and Conference Mission Committee in so committing the church in advance to present in the state. the church in advance to unpromising and feeble enter-prises, with the expectation that the Missionary Socie-ty will come to their aid and assume their work! Very many thousands of dollars of missionary money have been unprofitably used in this way, and we car have been unprofitably used in this way, and we cannot do our duty, in the high trust committed to us, as
the supreme missionary authority in the church, without earnestly entreating all presiding elders, pastors,
and the people not to commit the church in advance
to these doubtful missionary enterprises of which we
speak. The church does not give her missionary
money for the relief of small unpromising societies, nor for the convenience of any parties or persons, but for the building up of the living aggressive kingdom of God among men. How to do this, and where and when to do it, should be a matter of consideration

In behalf of the General Committee and Board, J. P. DURBIN, Corres. Secretary, W. L. HARRIS, Assis't Cor. Sec'y THOMAS CARLTON, Treasurer, A. Poe, Assistant Treasurer, Bishop Janes, OLIVER HOYT.

From the Congregationalist Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory."-PAUL Again from the South, with a dash and a roar.

Like the ground-swell that lashes the rocks on the shore. Come victory's notes, Of trumpet, o'er mountain and valley afar; The flags fly amain. And the nation again

Reads history penned with the beams of a star. Brave men with their bosoms full front to the foe, With banners uplifted and steel leveled low. 'Mid battle's dread shock Have stood like a rock. Or rushed on the foe like a tempest of wrath: All strong in the might

Of God and the Right, They've hewn through his legions their conquering path. Though flacked is the track of their onset with blood Cheir cause is their country's, their leader is God : On rolling forever, Their mem'ry shall bear, for their country who fall.

The struggle, the throe, And blood's purple glow Shall garland their bier and bespangle their pall. Now thanks be to Him who the victory gives ! Thanks that heroic devotion still lives-

Enkindled our sires)-In sons whom the sunlight of Freedom hath blest ! 'Tis through them at last. When conflict is passed, Shall God to the nation give glorious rest.

EXPERIENCE IN A REBEL PRISON. Extract from Lieutenant Pittenger's book, "Daring and Suffering,"

of the officers' swords was heard as they ascended the stairway, and we knew that something unusual was about to take place. They paused at our door, threw it open, called the names of our seven com-panions, and took them out to the room opposite, putting the Tennesseeans in with us. One of our boys, named Robinson, was sick of a fever, and had to be helped to his feet and supported out of the

With throbbing hearts we asked one another the

Scott was married only three days before he came to the army, and the thought of his young and sorrowing wife nearly drove him to despair. He could only clasp his hands in silent agony.

Ross was the firmest of all. His eyes beamed with unnatural light, and there was not a tremor in his voice as he said, "Tell them at home, if any of you excape that I died for my country and did not regret

escape, that I died for my country and did not regret

All this transpired in a moment, and even then the marshal, and other officers standing by him in the door, exclaimed, "Hurry up, there! come on I we can't wait." In this manner my poor comrades were hurried off. Robinson, who was too sick to walk, was dragged away with them. They asked leave to bid farewell to our other boys, who were confined in the adjoining room but it was transpired. confined in the adjoining room, but it was sternly

ing our comrades, drive off surrounded by cavalry. In about an hour it came back empty. The tragedy

was complete.

Later in the evening the Provost Marshal came to the prison, and in reply to our questions informed us that our friends "Had met their fate as the brave should die everywhere." The next day we obtained from the guards, who were always willing to talk with us in the absence of the officers, full particulars of the seven-fold murder.

of the seven-fold murder.

When our companious were moufted on the scaffold, Wilson asked permission to say a few words, which was granted—probably in the hope of hearing some confession which would justify them in the murder they were about to commit. But this was not his intention. It was a strange stand—a dying speech to a desperate audience, and under the most terrible circumstances. But he was equal to the occasion. Unterrified by the near approach of death, he spoke his mind freely. He told them that "they were all in the wrong; that he had no hard feelings toward the Southern people for what they were about to do, because they had been duped by their leaders, and induced by them to engage in the work of rebellion. He also said, that though he was condemned as a spy, yet he was none, and they well knew it. He was only a soldier in the performance of the duty he had been detailed to do; that he did not regret to die for his country, but only regretted the manner of his death. He concluded by saying that they would yet live to regret the part they had taken

manner of his death. He concluded by saying that they would yet live to regret the part they had taken in this rebellion, and would see the time when the old Union would be restored, and the flag of our country wave over the very ground occupied by his

only remained dangling in the air; for two of the seven, Campbell and Slavens, being very heavy men, broke the ropes and fell to the ground insensible. In a short time they recovered and asked for a drink of water, which was given them. They then re-quested an hour to pray before entering the future orld which lay so near and dark before them. This last was indignantly refused, and as soon as the ropes could be adjusted, they were again turned off! The whole proceeding, from beginning to end, was marked by the most revolting hoste. They seemed to wish, by thus affording no time to prepare for death, to murder soul and body both. Even the worst criminals in our country are allowed some weeks to ask for God's mercy, before they are thrust into his presence; but our poor boys, whose only crime was loving and trying to serve their country, were not allowed one moment! Could the barbarity of fiends go further? That afternoon was one of the deepest gloom for those who remained. We knew not how soon we

might be compelled to follow in the same path, and drink the same bitter cup our comrades drank. Once during the trial we had offered to accept the award of the court in one of the cases as the sentence of all, since we could not see the slightest reason for leaving some and taking others. At that time, however, we believed that all would be acquitted. Now every hope had vanished. But even without the fear for ourselves, the parting from our loved friends, whose voices were still ringing in our ears, while they themselves had passed beyond the gates of death into the unknown land of shadows, was enough to rend the strutest heart. There were tears then from rend the stoutest heart. There were tears then from eyes that shrank before no danger. But I could not shed a tear. A cloud of burning heat rushed to my head that seemed to scorch through every vein. For hours I scarcely knew where I was, or the loss I had sustained. Every glance around the room, which revealed the vacant places of our friends, would bring our sorrow on us freshly again. Thus the afternoon passed away in grief too deep for words. Slowly and silently the moments wore on, and no one vengested that we should seek relief in prayer. The very idea seemed to convey consolation, and was eagerly accepted. Soon we knelt around the bare walls of our strange sanctuary, and with bleeding hearts drew near the throne of God. Capt. Fry first led us, and mingled sobs with strong supplications. Then each followed in his turn, with but one or two Then each followed in his turn, with but one or two exceptions, and even these were kneeling with the rest. As the twilight deepened our devotional exercises grew more solemn. In the lonely shadow of coming night, with eternity thus opened tangibly before us, and standing on its very brink, we prayed with a fervor that those who dwell in safety can scarcely conceive. We besought our Father only that we might be prepared for the fate that was inevitable, and that, as he had led us through great trials, he would be our Comforter and sustain us still. Who will say that such prayer was not effectual? It was he would be our Comforter and sustain us still. Who will say that such prayer was not effectual? It was heard in heaven. Even there, in that prison, surrounded by an armed guard, amid the gloom of coming danger, the peace of God, like a dove bearing the clive branch, descended into every broken and believing heart. It was a holy hour, and if the angels above ever bend from their bright mansions to comamortal hope, and I believe that many of my com-anions, also, on looking back will realize that they assed from death to life in that dreary prison room.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S SPEECH. The following is Mr. Lincoln's dedicatory speech

Gettysburg, Nov. 19th: at Gettysburg, Nov. 19th:

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow

# Zion's Berald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1863.

HERALD BUSINESS.

To THE PREACHERS.—We have sent, with accounts, blank receipts, which you are requested t fill out in advance from the time named on the accompanying schedules, and sign, and pass to subscribers making payment. And don't forget to make a written memorandum on the spot.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—Let all our patrons make in mediate provision for the renewal of their subscrip tions. Have the money laid by for the preacher whe he calls; or, if it be inconvenient to send b ter, forward the money directly to us l mail or otherwise. Be careful and send current Bank notes. If out of New England, send U. S. Treasury

GRATIFYING. - From present appearances w judge our payments are coming in this season more promptly than usual. Still the matter needs the care-ful attention of the preachers. It is easier to keep attention of the preachers. It is easier to keep subscribers than to get them. Our usual discontin ances at the close of the year are about two thousand Let us try to abate this heavy loss this year, and make thorough work with the renewals.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS .- Three thousand is certain a practicable number in the light of the Editor's rece appeal. In the nature of things, there must be siderable loss of old subscribers, from deaths and removals and backslidings. These must be made up before we can begin to count up the net gain which is absolutely necessary to pay our way the comin year. So let all possible care be used that no oppor tunity to secure a new subscriber be overlooked Three thousand would be an average of about four to each preacher in the patronizing Conferences. Who doubts of success if every one would lend a helping hand?

THE AUSPICIOUS Now .- This is emphatically the Herald season. Other interests may be looked after at any time, but this is the harvest season for peri odicals, and unless the Herald is introduced just in the nick of time it will be supplanted by something else. We have no canvassing agents out traversing the country, but all that is done for us must be through the preachers and our present subscriber and all this had best be done now, before the heavy snows block the traveling. Will each and all ou friends act, and act at once?

IMPROVEMENTS. - Notwithstanding the receip from the Herald the last year have hardly paid its expenses, yet the Publishing Association have voted an increased outlay for next year. Such is their con fidence in the lovalty and steadfastness of their old friends and patrons. The business letters indicate that the new Editor is early getting a personal hold on the sympathy of his readers. The Agent ha been sometimes accused of idolizing the handsom independent, progressive, consistent, loyal Herald However that may be, he certainly believes there is much room for improvement; and in view of the plans already formed, and of the laudable ambition of the Editor, he is confident that the next volume o the Herald will excel all preceding ones. Give us the means, and we guarantee you shall be proud of you

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of the President of the Un ted States in time of peace is an important State Document, but more especially important at the pre ent crisis of our national affairs. It is not simply fo the members of Congress, but for the people to read generally. Believing that our subscribers would be better pleased with the Message entire, than with any synopsis which might be given, we publish it in teresting matter. We hope all will read the Message and judge of its merits for themselves. One thing is evident, that it comes from an honest man,

As Congress is now in session, and important mea ures are to come before it, we would suggest the propriety of daily and earnest prayer, by all who ove God and their country, that God would teach our senators wisdom, and direct the deliberations of both Houses of Congress to right conclusions on all questions which may come before them during this

CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—Our readers will be glad to see the long list of contributors to this Com mission, which is printed in another column. Over \$21,000 have recently been poured into its treasury, mostly for our suffering heroes in Richmond. Son comes from missionaries in India and Labrador, some from England, some from the children, and churche of New England, some from widows and some from the merchant princes of our city. May the blessed stream of gifts continue till every prisoner is made glad, and every man in hospital or camp rejoices in comforts for the body and soul, given him by those for whom he is fighting and suffering.

MISSIONARY.-We would call special attention t the article on the first page from the Missionary Committee. We hope all will read it carefully that they may fully understand the reasons which influenced the Missionary Board to make so large an appropriation for the coming year. We think the church universally must approve their course. The missionary spirit must be kept alive in the church, and the missionary work must be kept up, or vital godliness will die out among us as a denomination An inactive and a cheap religion cannot save.

ZION'S HERALD FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Receive from Mrs. T. J. True \$1.00; D. W. Sawyer \$2.00; Ira H. Stevens \$1.00; Willis Phelps \$1.00; Frank Patten 50c.; C. C. Covell \$2.00; Israel Havnes \$2.00.

THE BAILEYS AHEAD!-Two brethren of this name in different Conferences seem (unconsciously to themselves) to be competitors for the banner on new subscribers. We hardly dare to say more for fear of diverting from their work the attention of other brethren who are not so much in earnest. Suffice to say, the Lord knows, and we know, who our friends are, and how to value them.

LITERARY NOTICES.

LIFE AND TIMES OF NATHAN BANGS, D.D., by Abel Stevens, L.L. D., author of "The History o the Religious Movement of the eighteenth century, called Methodism." New York: Carlton & Porter. Boston: J. P. Magee.-The simple announcement that this book is published, is enough to secure orders for it from all parts of the country. Dr. Bangs was a representative character in Methodism, being not only familiar with its history, but himself a prominent part of it for more than fifty years. The material facts of this biography are not only rich and varied, but they have been constructed by the hand and skill of a master. The book is well written, well arranged, chapters being divided into sections, with appropriate headings. Dr. Bangs showed his good judgment in selecting Dr. Stevens for his biographer. The Achilles of early Methodism in this country has found his Homer to perpetuate his name and fame.

A CRITICAL HISTORY OF FREE THOUGHT IN REFERENCE TO THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION, in Eight Lectures preached before the University of Oxford, in the year 1862, on the foundation of the late Rev. John Bampton, M. A., canon of Salisbury by Adam Storey Farrar, M. A., Michel Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. New York: D. Appleto Company ; 1863 .- The author gives us here a care ully prepared and critical history of the debates and ntroversies which have arisen between Christianity e side, and skepticism on the other, from the primitive era to the present time. In reading it we are impressed with the idea that the author thorough stands his subject—that he has penetrated to sophical causes, and presented them with ty. He takes the side of Christianity with or and composure of one who feels that the

to be charitable, perfectly fair and kind towards his opponents. The whole subject is thoroughly sifted, and the cause triumphantly maintained. The style is, as the nature of the subject requires, metaphysical, and requires patient thought and close attention to read it profitably. The work in its department is invaluable to the Christian student.

TEMPTATION AND TRIUMPH, with other Ste by Virginia F. Townsend. Cincinnati: Poe & Hitch Boston : J. P. Magee. The author has made herself favorably known as a contributor to the Ladies' Repository and other periodicals. She manages a story with marked ability, and makes it teach a high Christian morality. She writes in an easy style, which flows like a crystal stream over shining pebbles, attracting the reader's attention to the ught rather than to the dress it wears, which we regard as a characteristic of the best style of composition.
We welcome this book to the reading public, for while we know it will be read, we believe it will do good. While it inculcates good principles, it will inspire the young heart to high and noble resolutions. Every young man should read Temptation and Triumph.

GENERAL BUTLER IN NEW OBLEANS; History of the administration of the Department of the Gulf in the year 1862, with an account of the capture of New Orleans, and a sketch of the previous career of the General, civil and military; by James Parton author of "Life and Times of Aaron Burr," "Life of Andrew Jackson," &c. New York: Mason Brothers For sale by Mason & Hamlin; 8vo. pp. 649.-The task of writing this book fell into good hands. He has performed his work well, drawing his materials from the most reliable sources accessible to him This volume gives an account of one of the mor original and strongly marked characters, brought into notice during this war. The capture of New Orleans and the administration of General Butler in the Department of the Gulf, at so critical a period circumstances so peculiar, and with no precedents to guide his course, constitute one of the most interesting, if not one of the most important, chapters in

THE OLD HELMET, by the author of the "Wid Wide World;" 2 vols. New York: Robert Carter Brothers. Boston: Gould & Lincoln.—Here are two beautiful volumes. The author claims that facts con stitute the foundation of the story, but they have been so arranged, so joined together, and so clothed by the author's genius as to make a fascinating book The style is charming, the plot is good, the characte are consistent, well drawn, and well sustained, and as a whole, it preaches not only morality, but religior Its hero is a Methodist minister, its heroine is a coun try Squire's daughter who renounces earthly good fo heavenly treasures, and then marries the hero. The struggle in her mind between duty and desire i drawn by a masterly hand. It shows the workings of Methodism, and maintains a high respect for religion throughout. The scene is laid in England and

RENAN'S LIFE OF JESUS .- New York: G. V. Carlton. Boston: Crosby & Nichols.-This is a li eral translation from the original French, by Charles Edwin Wilbour, translator of "Les Miserables." The translator has done his work well, and faithfully rendered the original into English. This is a strange book, and yet a book that will be extensively read both by those of infidel predilections, because they will be pleased with it; and by many of evangelical faith, to see what the author has written. The au thor, with extensive erudition, and masterly skill, in a captivating style attempts to construct the life of Jesus on a purely human hypothesis, entirely omitting the idea of anything divine. It is a great piece of ingenuity, some would say of impudence. The author is evidently sincere, although he adopts strange canons of criticism. We should thank the publish ers for giving it to the public in an English dresswe have no apprehensions that it will do much harm in unsettling the faith of evangelical Christians; nor

ERNEST RICHMOND AND HIS LITTLE MOTHER, by Mary Grace Halpine; five illustrations. New received from Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston: "Thy move "children of a larger growth." It is worthy "Battle of Prague March;" this is one of the pop of a place in every family library. We would add lar collections arranged by J. Bellak. It is easy as also that in buying it, you not only get your money's pretty. "General U. S. Grant's Grand March." worth in return, but you indirectly assist a very worthy person whom you would esteem it both a pleasure and an honor to serve. Send on your orders to Knight.

of this country.

LITTLE BY LITTLE; FRANK AND RUFUS, OF Obedience and Disobedience, by Catharine M. Trowbridge, author of "Charles Norwood," "Dick and his friend Fidus," etc. Philadelphia: Wm. S. & A. Martien; for sale by the Massachusetts Sabbtah School Society, 13 Cornkill, Boston .- These are two neat, interesting, and good books for children and youth. THE FAVORITES AND BIRDS, are two packages of AL-BUM CARDS, by the same publishers.—These will be the delight of children.

MY DAYS AND NIGHTS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD. by "Carleton." Boston: Tickner & Fields .- The writer of this " Book for Boys" is the well known and popular war correspondent of the Boston Journal, noted for terseness and perspicuity of style, with extraordinary powers of description. While the book is profusely illustrated, attractive and readable in every line, it contains much valuable knowledge of facts, places, persons and events. The pleasing and the eseful are happily blended. The boys will call for more of the same sort.

Louie's Last Term at St. Mary's, by the author of "Rutledge," " The Sutherlands, etc." New York: Carlton, 418 Broadway, Boston: Crosby & Nichols.-This is a Christmas book. We suppose it is purely imaginary, yet the characters are natural and life-like. It will please, perhaps captivate the reader. The inner life at St. Mary's is described by a master hand, and a charming picture of school life

JERRY, OR THE SAILOR BOY ASHORE. the seventh in the series of the Aimwell Stories, by Walter Aimwell, with a likeness and memoir of the author. Boston: Gould & Lincoln.-This is another excellent book for boys, and is in time for the Holi-

lie, author of "Minnie and her Pets," "Little Agnes," etc. Boston : Lee & Shepard .- This volume contains two tales, Art and Artlessness, and The Lynn Bride. In both stories, which by the way are well told, there is a high tone of moral sentiment Two girls set out on their life career, one brillians and beautiful, but artful and destitute of principle the other, artless and loyal to principle. Read and see how they come out at last.

ADVENTURE OF DICK ONSLOW AMONG THE REDSKINS; a book for boys, with Illustrations, edited by Wm. II. G. Kingston. Boston: J. E. Tilton & Co. -Here we have an account of life and adventures among the Indians. While it is a simple relation of facts, it has all the interest, the exciting and thrilling effect that a boy's nature can require. The book has also beauty as well as interest to recommend it.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF JOHN HUSS; or, the Bohemian Reformation of the Fifteenth Century, by E. H. Gillett; 2 vols., 8vo. Gould & Lincoln, Boston. -This is a very valuable contribution, both to civil and ecclesiastical history. On our first page will be found an appreciative article on this work, by Rev. G. M. Steele, to which for a further notice we refer the reader.

LESSONS FOR EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR. from the New Testament, for scholars of all ages. Published by Orange Judd, editor of the American Agriculturist, New York.—This contains the Scripture lesson, a connecting history with questions and

THE SABBATH SCHOOL GEM, a collection Hymns and Tunes for the Sabbath School, by Asa Hull, author of "Star of the East," "Camp Meeting Melodies," etc. Boston: H. V. Degen.—This book is balance of episcopal residences; one may be requiredly a gem, with pieces of musical mple, easy, sweet to live in Maine and one in Minnesota. one is

Literature and Fashion, edited by Mrs. Henry Peterson. This is a new candidate for public favor, competitor with Godey's Ladies' Book.—This first umber for January, 1864, looks well. Published by Deacon & Peterson, Philadelphia. For sale by A Williams & Co., Boston.

HYMNS AND MEDITATIONS; by Miss A. L. Was ng. With an introduction by the Rev. F. D. Huntington, D.D. From the 8th London edition. Bo. ton : E. P. Dutton & Co .- This is a beautiful little volume, full of sweet poetry and song, breathing pissive and devotional spirit.

METHODIST ALMANAC FOR 1864, published Carlton & Porter, New York, is received by J. I Magee, Boston.-This contains much valuable mation which every Methodist ought to know, and which most intelligent people desire to know—all of which can be had for ten cents.—THE SUNDAY SCHOOL ALMANAC for 1864 is also ready, waiting fo orders at No. 5 Cornhill.

DIARY FOR 1864, just the thing for everybody indispensable to business men and preachers. J. P. Magee has this also, in every desirable form to suit LADY'S ALMANAC FOR 1864. Published by Geo

Coolidge, No. 3 Milk Street, Boston.—This is a pretty

little gilt edged, pocket Almanac, interspersed with poetry and select prose, with a ruled blank leaf for every month. If the ladies do not thank the author for this they will be very ungrateful. LAY REPRESENTATION IN THE METHODIST EPIS

COPAL CHURCH, by Rev. Wm. Barnes-a pamphle of 32 pages, taking strong ground against introduc GEORGE AND HIS SISTER, by Catherine M. Troy ridge. Philadelphia: W. S. & A. Martien; Mass

S. S. Society, 13 Cornhill, Boston.—A good, readable religious book for families, or Sunday School libra HISTORICAL WAR MAP, New Edition, containi in accurate Map of the Border and Southern State Railroads, and with a pamphlet of 72 pages giving an account of each battle, and other important event

-B. B. Russell, 515 Washington Street, Boston. MERRY'S MUSEUM AND WOODWORTH'S CARINE for November and December. J. N. Stearns, New York, publisher .- This is an excellent periodical for children, and contains monthly a great variety t lease, instruct, and profit the little folks.

THE HUNTINGTONS; or the glimpses of Inn Life, by Maria Louise Hayward, author of "The Caverly Family." Boston: H. V. Degen .- This is very interesting and a very useful book, giving n only "glimpses" of the inner life, but also the happ results of its outworkings in the conversion and hap piness of a whole family. As it comes from the heart it reaches the heart again. It is a choice morsel

THE FARMER BOY, and How He became Con nander-in-Chief; by Uncle Juvinell. Edited by Wm. M. Thayer, author of the "Pioneer Boy. Boston: Walker, Wise & Co .- This book promises have a great run, as within a few days it has passe to a second edition. It relates the early life and his tory of George Washington. It will be popula

SPECTACLES FOR YOUNG EYES .- Moscow. H Sarah W. Lander. Second Thousand. Boston Walker, Wise & Co.-This is a charming volume for little folks, giving an account of adventure and travel in Russia. An interesting and instructive

D. Appleton & Co., New York, have published, and Crosby & Nichols, Boston, have for sale, KEEP A GOOD HEART. A Story for the Merry Christm Time, by Cousin Carrie—an excellent book, as its title imports; and QUEEN MAB, by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathalia," "Adele," etc. This last we do we think it will quite satisfy even the unbelievers have not yet had time to read, but simply announce it for the holidays.

York: Carlton & Porter. Boston: J. P. Magee. Mother Will Rock Thee to Sleep," a beautiful song Though a Sunday School book and designed for by W. D. Smith, Jr., music by Lesta Veste. " Rou children, it will not fail to interest, instruct, and lette Galop" by C. Cooke, Jr., a very pretty piece Josef Gungl. "Shadow Song Polka Redowa," ar ranged from Mayerbeer's opera of Dinorah, by J.

### NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

Quadrennial fever-New England Reformers-Mod fications of the Episcopacy-Six New Bishops-To be elected from among the pastors-Lay Delego tion-Fossilized brethren-Prof. Finney-Bosto must take the lead-Extension of time-Ministe must stay longer in large cities-Rev. Dr. Kingsley

MR. EDITOR :- The Methodism of this region is just now showing some pretty severe symptoms of the Quadrennial fever, and any one unacquainted with the usual run of this ecclesiastical disease would suppose that the patient must have a dreadful shaking, if ndeed, he could possibly survive; but the old doctors know very well that by mid-summer, the General Conference of 1864, and the fever that precedes it, will both be over, and our blessed old Methodism will be singing along its way as happy and as sound as

Formerly we depended on New England for agil

tion and reform. The whole church, down to the

Gulf of Mexico, had to carry berself so daintily and

carefully, for fear of the indignant rebuke of some

sharp and angular Yankee preacher-and her fear was well founded. Methodism is indebted to-day for much of her purity and power to those critical and cold and troublesome New Englanders who are never willing to let things alone-but I am afraid that your glory is departing-there seems to be too few among you now, who wear the mantle of old Elijah, and walk among the churches, "troubling Israel." The greatest good New England could do, just at the present, would be to give to the church a few leading men of the old sort, men of brain and heart and will; men that care nothing for office; that will never learn to turn traitor; men that are more anxous to serve Christ and the Truth than to appear in history. Send such men to Philadelphia next May, whether they be young or old men, and the church will thank you for them. In the meanwhile, New York Methodism has taken up your profession of critical forecasting and laying out a world of work for the next General Conference. Foremost among the questions discussed among us, are those which relate the Episcopacy. An inconsiderable minority would make radical changes in our episcopal arrangement—a few going so far as to limit the term of episcopal service to eight years, and making the superintendent ineligible to re-election, thus returning them to pastoral service at the close of these few years of episcopal oversight. Some very good men favor this remarkable modification, but they are so few and have so little interest in their thoughts on the subject, that so far as I can see they will never make any impression on the church. The opinion prevails almost universally that our Bishops should be elected for life, and nothing can possibly disturb this conviction, unless the church should unfortunately select some arbitrary and selfish and awkward man for this high office. There are two plans proposed for strengthening the Board of Bishops; one is, to place only one additional member on the beach, and to require the newly elected member or one of the present Bishops to re side on the Pacific coast. The other plan, and the one receiving the most favor is, to double the number of our Bishops, and to fix their residences by General Conference appointment, so that the whole church might feel some closer interest in our superintendents. Nearly all our Bishops are now residing in the East and as Bishop Ames is said to be about removing from Indiana, it is probable that all the Bishops, except our venerable senior superintendent, will be residing in Atlantic cities before the next General Conference. With six new Bishops we can bring about a bette

In contemplation of this large increase of the epis copal force, there is necessarily considerable canvassing of candidates, and it is positively surprising how many available men the church offers for her highest position; there are at least five candidates put forward by New England alone. We can elect all the new Bishops and not disturb a single pastoral charge in the connection. Indeed, it has seemed have become the judgment of the church, that one who is simply a pastor is not a suitable man for a Bishop. No one of our present Bishops was taken directly from the pastorate, and among all the names that have floated in the air in connection with the new appointments, no one that is simply a pastor has been seriously mentioned. We look to the editorial chairs and to the colleges and to the book room for our Bishops. The great body of the pastors is complete ly ignored, and that too when some of the best timber for Bishops might be found among them. The N. Y. East Conference alone could furnish from among her pastors Bishops enough to last the church for a generation, and I am not aware that the Conference can claim any special pre-eminence over her sister Conferences in this regard. I hope that if we have six new bishops next spring, that at least half of them may be taken from among the pastors. The subject of lay delegation occupies the atte

tion of a few of our leading brethren in this section of the church, but I am sorry to say that I do not think that the interest is very general. The whole thing has been unfortunately managed. The sympathies of the great people have not been enlisted, and the brethren who are the special leaders in the movemen have justly or unjustly excited a great deal of prejudice, and have elicited considerable sharp critic Some of the truest and best men in New York and Brooklyn Methodism are thoroughly in earnest to introduce the lay element in both the General and An nual Conferences, and these noble brethren, both o their own account and on account of their cause ought to succeed, but a few persons have associated them selves with them in this movement with whom the church in this region have no sort of sympathy, and the church will not work with them. To be sure the old party lines in the church are pretty thoroughly broken, and they will scarcely ever be drawn again, but nevertheless, men who have always been out of sympathy with the great mass of the Methodist people, laymen who have cracked their whips around the houlders of ministers who have differed from them are not the men to help forward even a good thing they only help to kill it! I believe that nearly al e opposition to lay delegation within the bounds of the New York Conferences, both among the minis- Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Represe ters and the laymen, comes out of the unconquerabl opposition they feel to certain fossilized brethren, who happen to be right for once in their lives, but who have all along shown so much sympathy with the wrong side, and have been so overbearing and awkward about it, that they have clearly outlived their usefulness. That eminent revivalist, Prof. Finney, once became so wearied and out of patience with delinquent member of his church, who notwithstanding his wayward life would always talk in the meetings, that on one occasion he said to him, "Brother. I wish you would sit down; your talk is doing mi chief!" I know of no relief in this dilemma, unle some other section of the church will take the gen eralship of lay delegation. If the influential men about Boston who are really lay representationists will put themselves in active correspondence with the friends of the movement in the West, and with breth-ren all over the church who have not been specially prominent on the wrong side of every question the church has hitherto discussed, we may yet deliver lay delegation from a postponement of twenty years.

The extension of the term of ministerial service is nother reform in our economy for which both the ministers and laymen hereabout would cast nearly a solid vote. It is firmly believed by some of our wisest and most devout men that we must sink to insignificance as a denomination in all our large cities, unless our ministers are permitted to remain in one in New York city is weaker to-day than it was twenty years ago. One of our churches has absolutely died out the present year, and our best men think that most of this decay is traceable to the inflexibility of our system as to the removal of pastors at the end of two years. It is increasingly found in the experience of our city churches that the ministers do not stay long enough to exert a positive and powerful influence on the community. The preachers come and go as strangers, and are scarcely ever identified with any public enterprises outside of our own church. In all the educational and social and philanthropic movements of New York and Brooklyn, ministers of all the other large denominations are count ed in, while the Methodist ministry is entirely overlooked. This is our own fault. We have men to-day in both these cities who could gain commanding influence if they might be allowed a residence of five years in a single place; and once clothed with this outside influence, they could transmit it to their successors if their successors might be allowed to stay long enough to use it. But a longer term of service is demanded for the churches themselves independent of all outside considerations. We are not hoping to extend the time beyond three years, and perhaps that extension would be a more healthy one, than to name five years at once; but that the next General Conference will allow ministers to remain three years in one station if it be desirable, seems to be the settled conviction of all the persons I meet with. The Rev. Dr. Kinsgley, of the Western Advocate, a brother whose opinions are entitled to great weight, and none the less so because he is probably the most eligible candidate for the bishoprick next spring, has said that he believes the great West will very generally favor

the extension of time to three years.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

marketing are proportionately high. The consequence is, that, although money is very plenty, yet it requires all that the lower salaried officers under Government get to live, and some of them, for this reason, have resigned and gone home.

As Congress has nearly completed its organi and the President's message has been delivered, it is to be hoped that both Houses will go to work vigorously and promptly, in disposing of the many grave and mighty subjects which will necessarily come before them. The Speaker of the House, Hon. Mr. Colfax, is a man of much moral as well as political worth, and I have no doubt he will do honor to the responsible position to

Among the members who have just taken their s are the Hons. Mr. Willey, of West Virginia, and M. F Odell, of New York—the former in the Senate and the latter in the House. They are both well known here, among the Christian portion of the community especially, as efficient and active laborers in the Sabbath School, at Missionary and Temperance meetings, and indeed in all Christian and benevolent works. They re gentlemen of high moral worth; and if would be well for the country if the people would send more such men to Congress—men who would not leave their religion at home, or "lose it in transportation." Thank God, we have a few men in the halls of Congress who are not have a few men in the name of congress who are not ashamed to "stand up for Jesus." Nearly all the Meth-odist churches here have recently been blessed with good revivals of religion; some of them have been very pow-erful, and resulted in large accessions to their numbers. Dr. Ryan, of the old "Foundry Church," has taken into church fellowship within the past four weeks, more than one hundred persons,—and what is rather remarkable, most of those who are found nightly at the altar of prayer work is still progressing with power.

I may at some future time, should it be desirable, give

THE LADY'S FRIEND, a Monthly Magazine of mense regions watered by the Ohio and the Missis- | the churches and preachers here, especially those of our

Washington City, D. C., Dec. 9. C. C. BURR. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. S. Quimby writes from North Charlestown,

H., Dec. 6th:

"Please say to the friends of Zion, the Lord has been pleased to revive his work in this place. We have had a few extra meetings—have been favored with the efficient labors of Bro. H. H. Hartwell four evenings and one afternoon. The church has been generally quickened, and several, I do not count them yet, have been hopefully converted. Special attention has been bestowed upon the Sabbath School, and the children and youth are coming. I would like to say to my brethren in the ministry, now is the time to make special effort to save souls from death. Try it, in God's name, and he will bless your effort. It does appear to me we may have revivals in all our charges. Let us feel we must have, or souls are lost?

God is ready, willing, able, waiting."

Bro. J. M. Bailey, from Leominster, Dec. 7th, writer "Some thirty persons have within a few weeks experenced religion here." He sends also the money for five new subscribers to the Herald, and says: "I believe, if the importance of right reading was stantly kept before the people in the Herald and b

the congregations by the preachers, the subscription lis of the *Herald* would be doubled in a single year. Then are many fearful and startling facts connected with this subject of exclusive secular and novel reading in Chris

Bro. Colby writes: "Several very interes of religion are now in progress on the Lewiston District We hope for a more general and gracious visitation of saving power throughout all our charges, which may God in his infinite mercy especially grant."

PERSONAL.

Rev. H. D. Fisher is meeting with great success Western Sanitary Commi n. He will soon visit other cities and towns in Ne England for the purpose of presenting the same cause Our friends will be pleased to hear him, and will find him

not only a gentleman, but an able and interesting speaker The wife of Rev. C. G. Finney of Oberlin Ohio died t Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 27. She had been on a visit to Brooklyn, and was on her way home when death over took her. Her husband was not with her at the time. Rev. H. P. Roberts, chaplain of 84th Illinois Reg nent, a graduate of Wesleyan University Class of '5' is in the officers' hospital at Nashville. Tenn. He wa

wounded in three places at the battle of Stone River. Rev. E. W. Virgin has returned from the army of th Cumberland; his brother, J. W. Virgin, was impresse in the 14th Tennessee (rebel) regiment, Stonewall Jack son's Division, and killed at Gettysburg.

Rev. W. C. High has returned from Ten umed his regular pastoral labors.

### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Another year of health and sufficiently abundant has vest has passed. For these, and especially the improve condition of our National affairs, our renewed and pro-

Relations with Foreign Powers.

We remain in peace and friendship with foreign powers. The efforts of disloyal citizens of the United States to involve us in foreign wars to aid an inexcusable insurrection, have been unavailing. Her Britannic Majesty's Government, as was justly expected, have exercised their authority to prevent the departure of new hostile expeditions from British ports. The Emperor of France has, by a like proceeding, promptly vindicated the neutrality which he proclaimed at the beginning of the contest.

Questions of great intricacy and importance have arisen out of the blockade and other belligerent operations, between the Government and several of the maritime powers; but they have been discussed, and, as far as was possible, accommodated in a spirit of frankness, justice and mutual good will. It is especially gratifying that our Prize Courts, by the impartiality of their adjudications, have commanded the respect and confidence of maritime powers. Relations with Foreign Powers.

to an end.

I shall submit for the consideration of the Senat

convention for the adjustment of possessory claims in Washington territory, arising out of the treaty of the 18d of June, 1846, between the United States and Grea Britain, and which have been the source of some disquie

reaching an agreement, and it is proposed in an amicable spirit to refer it to the arbitration of a friendly power A convention for that purpose will be submitted to the

I have thought it proper, subject to the approval of the Senate, to concur with the interested commercial power in an arrangement for the legislation of the dues upon the principles which have been heretofore adopted in regard to the imposts upon avigation in the waters of Deumark The long pending controversy between this government and that of Chilt touching the seizure at Satanain Peru, by Chilian officers, of a large amount in treasure belonging to citizens of the United States, has been brought to a close by the award of His Majesty the King of the Belgians to whose arbitration the question was of the Belgians, to whose arbitration the question referred by the parties. The subject was thoroughly patiently examined by that justly-respected magistrate, although the sum awarded to the claimants may not heap so there exists a constant of the consta although the sum awarded to the claimants may not have been as large as they expected, there is no reason to distrust the wisdom of His Majesty's decision. That decision was promptly complied with by Chili when intelligence in regard to it reached that country. The joint commission under the act of the last session for carrying into effect the convention with Peru on the subject of claims has been organized at Peru and is engaged in the business intrusted to it.

Difficulties concerning inter-ocean transit through Nicaragua are in course of amicable adjustment.

In conformity with the principles set forth in my last annual Message, I have received a representative from the United States of Colombia, and have accredited a minister to that Republic.

International Rights of Citizens.

Incidents occurring in the progress of our civil we have forced upon my attention the uncertain state of international questions touching the rights of foreigner in this country and of United States citizens abroad in this country and of United States citizens abroad. In regard to some States these rights are at least partially defined by treaties. In no instance, however, is it expressly stipulated that in the event of civil war a foreigner residing in this country, within the lines of the insurgents, is to be exempted from the rule which classes him as a belligerent, on whose behalf the government of his country cannot expect any privileges or immunities distinct from that character. I regret to say, however, that such claims have been put forward in some instances on behalf of foreigners who have lived in the United States the greater part of their lives. There is reason to believe that many persons born in foreign countries who have declared their intention to become citizens and who have become fully naturalized, have evaded the military duties required of them by denying the fact, and thereby throwing upon the government the burden of proof. LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Editor:—This city, which has been crowded with people since the commencement of the war, is now more completely filled up than at any former period.

The meeting of Congress, together with legions of contractors, aspirants for office, &c., &c., have filled every house from garret to cellar, and I have noticed that some, who having failed to get house or rooms, have pitched their tents, soldier like, on some vacant lots in the city, where they have gathered their families around them to enjoy the luxuries of home. Rents here at present are enormously high, especially for single and double rooms. For the latter from 75 to 125 dollars per month is considered by many as very low. Nearly all kinds of marketing are proportionately high. The consequence able to fix a limit, beyond which no citizen of the United States residing abroad may claim the interposition of his government. The right of suffrage has often been assumed and exercised by aliens under pretense of natu-ralization, which they have disavowed when drafted into the military service. I submit the expediency of such an amendment of the law, as will make the fact of voting an estoppel against any plea of exemption from military ser-vice, or even civil obligation, on the ground of alienage.

Difficulties with Japan. an common with other Western Powers our relations with Japan have been brought into serious jeopardy through the perverse opposition of the hereditary aristocracy of the Empire to the enlightened and liberal policy of the Tycoon, designed to bring the country into the society of nations. It is hoped, although not with entire confidence, that these difficulties may be peacefully overcome. I ask your attention to the claim of the minister residing there for the damages he sustained in the destruction by fire of the residence of the legation at Judge.

The Telegraph. Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the mperor of Russia, which, it is believed, will result in feeting a continuous line of telegraph through that mpire from our Pacific coast. I recommend to your ing a continuous line of telegraph through that ire from our Pacific coast. I recommend to you able consideration the subject of an International raph across the Atlantic Ocean, and also of a tele between the Capital and the National forts along klantic seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico. Such

The Consular System. The Consular system of the United States under the nactments of the last Congress begins to be self-sustained, and there is reason to hope that it may become attirely so, with the increase of trade which will ensure the control of the control of

The Territories The condition of the several organized territories is generally satisfactory, although Indian disturbances in New Mexico have not been entirely suppressed. The mineral resources of Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico, and Arisona, are proving far richer than has been heretofore understood. I lay before you a communication on this subject from the Governor of New Mexico.

Immigration.

I again submit to your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of immigration. Although this source of national wealth and strength is again growing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred, there is still a great deficiency of laborers in every field of industry, especially in agriculture, and in our mines, as well of iron as of the precious metals. While the demand for labor is thus increased here, tens of thousands of persons destitute of remnnerative occupation are thronging our foreign consulates and offering to emigrate to the United States, if essential, but very cheap, assistance can be afforded them.

Redress for Personal Injuries.

It is easy to see that, under the sharp discipline of civil war, the nation is beginning a new life. This noble effort demands the aid, and ought to receive the attention and support of the Government. Injuries unforseen by the Government and unintended, in some cases may have been inflicted on the subjects or citizens of foreign countries, both at sea and on land, by persons in the service of the United States. As this Government expects redress from other powers, when similar injuries are inflicted by persons in their service upon citizens of the United States, we must be prepared to do justice to foreigners. If the existing judicial tribunals are inadequate to this purpose, a special court may be authorized, with power to hear and decide such claims of the character referred to, as may have arisen under treaties and the public law. Conventions for adjusting the claims by joint commission, have been proposed to some governments, but no definite answer to the proposition has yet been received from any. In the course of the session I shall probably have occasion to request you to provide indemnification to claimants, Redress for Personal Injuries. request you to provide indemnification to claimants, where decrees of restitution have been rendered and damages awarded by Admiralty Courts, and in other cases where this Government may be acknowledged to be liable in principle, and where the amount of that liability has

in principle, and where the amount of that liability has been ascertained by an informal arbitration.

The proper officers have deemed themselves required by the law of the United States upon the subject to demand a tax upon the incomes of foreign Consuls in this country. While such a demand may not in strictness-be a derogation of public law, or perhaps of any existing treaty between the United States and any foreign country, the expediency of so far modifying the act as to exempt from tax the income of such Consuls as are not citizens of the United States, derived from the emoluments of their office, or from property not situated in the United States, is submitted to your serious consideration. I make this suggestion upon the ground that a comity, which ought to be reciprocated, exempts our Consuls in all countries from taxation to the extent thus indicated. The United States, I think, ought not to be exceptionally illiberal to States, I think, ought not to be exceptionally illi-international trade and commerce.

The Finances.

The operations of the Treasury during the last year have been successfully conducted. The enactment by Congress of a National Banking law has been proved a conducted by the condu valuable support of the public credit, and the general legislation in relation to loans has fully answered the expectations of its framers. Some amendments may be required to perfect existing laws, but no change in their

required to perfect existing laws, but no change in their principles or general scope is believed to be needed. Since these measures have been in operation all demands on the Treasury, including the pay of the army and navy, have been promptly met and fully satisfied. No considerable body of troops, it is believed, were ever more amply provided and more liberally and punctually paid; and it may be added that, by no people were the burdens incident to a great war ever more cheerfully borne.

The receipts during the year, from all sources, and the balance in the Treasury at its commencement, were \$901,-125,674.86, and the aggregate disbursements \$895,796,630 65, leaving a balance on the 1st of July, 1863 of \$5,329,044 21. Of the receipts there were received from customs \$69,159,642 40; from internal revenue \$37.640,-787.95; from direct tax \$1,485,103 61; from lands \$167,-617.17; from miscellaneous sources \$3,046,615 35; and from miscellaneous sources \$3,046,615 35; and ans \$776,682,361.56, making the aggregate \$901,

125,674.86.
Of the disbursements there were for the civil service \$28,253,922.08; for pensions and Indians \$4,216.520.59; for interest on public debt \$24,729,846.51; for the War Department \$599,298,600.83; for the Navy Department Department \$599,298,600 83; for the Navy Department \$63,211,105 27; for payment of funded and temporary debt \$181,086,635.07, making the aggregate \$895,796,-630.65, leaving a balance of \$5,329,044 21; but the payment of funded and temporary debt having been made from monies borrowed during the year, must be regarded as merely nominal payments and the monies borrowed to make them as merely nominal receipts and their amount. as merely nominal payments and the monies borrowed to make them as merely nominal receipts, and their amount (\$181,086,635.07) should therefore be deducted both from receipts and disbursements. This being done there remains as actual receipts \$720,089,039.79, and the actual disbursements \$214,709,995.58, leaving the balance as already stated. The actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the remaining three quarters of the current fiscal year, 1864, will be shown in detail by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which I invite your attention.

our attention. It is sufficient to say here that it is not believed that acttal results will exhibit a state of the finances less favorable to the country than the estimates of that officer heretofore submitted, while it is confidently expected that at the close very considerably less than has been anticipated.

The Army.

The report of the Secretary of War is a document of great interest. It consists of, first, The military operations of the year detailed in the report of the General in Chief. Second, The organization of colored persons into the war service. Third, The exchange of prisoners fully set forth in the letter of General Hitchcock. Fourth, The operations and calling out the pain the letter of General Hitchcock. Fourth, The operations under the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, detailed in the report of the Provost Marshal General. Fifth, The organization of the Invalid
Corps. Sixth, The operation of the several departments
of the Quartermaster General, Commissary General,
Paymaster General, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordnance, and Surgeon General. It has appeared impossible
to make a valuable summary of this report, except such
as would be too extended for this place, and hence I content myself by asking your careful attention to the report

The duties devolving on the naval branch of the service during the year, and throughout the whole of this unhappy contest, have been discharged with fidelity and unnappy contest, have been discharged with nderly and eminent success. The extensive blockade has been constantly increasing in efficiency. If the navy has expanded, yet on so long a line it has so far been impossible to entirely suppress illicit trade. From the returns received at the Navy Department, it appears that more than 1,000 vessels have been captured since the blockade was instituted, and that the value of prizes already sent in for adjudication amounts to over this property of the property of t and that the value of prizes already sent in for adjudication amounts to over thirteen million dollars. The naval force of the United States consists at this time of 588 vessels completed and in the course of completion, and of these 75 are iron-clad, or armored steamers. The events of the war give an increased interest and importance to the navy, which will probably extend beyond the war itself. The armored vessels completed and in service, or which are under contract and approaching completion, are believed to exceed in number those of any other power; but while these may be relied upon for harbor defense and coast service, others of greater strength and capacity will be needed for cruising purposes and to maintain our rightful position on the ocean.

The change that has taken place in naval vessels and naval warfare since the introduction of steam as a motive

naval warfare since the introduction of steam as a motive power for ships of war, demands, either a corresponding change in some of our existing Navy Yards, or the establishment of new ones for the construction. change in some of our existing Navy Yards, or the establishment of new ones for the construction and necessary repairs of modern naval vessels. No inconsiderable embarrassments, delay and public injury have been experienced from the want of such government establishments. The necessity of such a navy yard, so furnished at some suitable place upon the Atlantic seaboard, has on repeated occasions been brought to the attention of Congress by the Navy Department, and is again presented in the report of the Secretary which accompanies this communication. I think it my duty to find the property of the secretary which accompanies this communication. I think it my duty to find the property of the secretary which accompanies this communication. A naval force has been created on those interior waters and under many disadvantages, within little more than two years, exceeding in numbers the whole naval force of the country at the com-

numbers the whole naval force of the country at the commencement of the present administration.

Satisfactory and important as have been the performances of the heroic men of the Navy at this interesting period, they are scarcely more wonderful than the success of our mechanics and artisans, in the production of war vessels, which has created a new form of naval power. Our country has advantages superior to any other nation in our resources of iron and timber, with inexhaustible quantities of fuel in the immediate vicinity of both, and all available and in close proximity to navigable waters. Without the advantage of public works the resources of the nation have been developed and its power displayed in the construction of a navy of such magnitude, which has at the very period of its creation rendered signal service to the Union.

vice to the Union.

The increase of the number of seamen in the public service from seven thousand five hundred men in the spring of 1861 to about thirty-four thousand at the present time, has been accomplished without special legislation or extraordinary bounties to promote that increase. It has been found, however, that the operation of the draft with the high bounties paid for army recents is beginning to

life they will be required to perform. In order that the country should not be deprived of the proper quota of educated officers, for which legal provision has been made at the naval school, the vacancies caused by the neglect or omission to make nominations from the States in insurrection, have been filled by the Secretary of the Navy. The school is now more full and complete than at any former period, and in every respect entitled to the favorable consideration of Congress.

During the past fiscal year the financial condition the Post Office Department has been one of increasing prosperity, and I am gratified in being able to state the

per cent., but the annual expenditure on account of the same has been reduced thirty-five per cent. It is manifest therefore that the Post Office Department may become self-sustaining in a few years, even with the restoration of the whole service.

The international conference of postal delegates from the principal countries of Europe and America which was called at the suggestion of the Postmaster General, met at Paris on the eleventh of May last, and concluded its deliberations on the eighth of June. The principles established by the conference as best adapted to facilitate postal intercourse between nations and as the basis of future postal conventions, inaugurate a general system of uniform international charges at reduced rates of postage, and cannot fail to produce beneficial results.

The Public Lands.

and cannot fail to produce beneficial results.

The Public Lands.

The Public Lands.

The Public Lands.

Trefer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith laid before you, for useful and varied information in relation to the public lands, Indian affairs, patents, pensions, and other matters of public concern pertaining to his Department.

The quantity of land disposed of during the last and the first quarter of the present fiscal year was three millions eight hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred and forty-nine acres, of which one hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and eleven acres were sold for cash—one million four hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred and fourteen acres were taken up under the homestead law, and the residue disposed of under laws granting lands for military bounties, for railroad and other purposes. It appears that the sale of the public lands is largely on the increase. It has long been a cherished opinion of some of our wisest statesmen, that the resolution of the United States had a higher acres of the littled States had a higher acres of possible acres of the littled States had a higher acres of the little acres of the littl people of the United States bad a higher and more enduring interest in the early settlement and substantial cultivation of the public lands, than in the amount of direct revenue to be derived from the sale of them. This opinion has had a controlling influence in shaping legislation upon the subject of our national domain. I may cite as evidence of this the liberal measures adopted in reference to actual settlers, the grant to the States of the overflowed lands within their limits in order to their being reclaimed and rendered fit for caltivation, the grants to railway companies of alternate sections of land upon the contemplated lines of their roads, which, when completed, will so largely multiply the facilities for reaching our distant possessions.

pleted, will so largely muniply nor distant possessions.

This policy has received its most signal and beneficent illustration in the recent enactment granting a homestead to actual settlers. Since the 1st day of January last, the before mentioned quantity of 1,456,514 acres of land have been taken up under its provisions. This face and the amount of sales furnish gratifying evidence of increasing settlements upon the public lands, nothwiththe amount of sales furnish gratifying evidence of in-creasing settlements upon the public lands, nothwith-standing the great struggle, in which the energies of the nation have been engaged, and which has required so large a withdrawal of our citizens from their accustomed pursuits. I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, suggesting a modification of the act in favor of those engaged in the military and naval service of the United States. I doubt not that Congress will cheerfully adopt such measures as will, wit essentially changing the general features of the sys secure to the greatest practicable extent its benefits to

ountry in this crisis.

I invite your attention to the views of the Secretary as the propriety of raising by appropriate legislation a syenue from the mineral lands of the United States.

The Indian Population.

The measures provided at your last session for the reloval of certain Indian tribes have been carried into efmoval of certain Indian tribes have been carried into effect. Sundry treaties have been negotiated which will in due time be submitted for the constitutional action of the Senate. They contain stipulations for extinguishing the possessory rights of the Indians to large and valuable tracts of lands. It is hoped that the effect of those treaties will result in the establishment of permanent and friendly relations with such of these tribes as have been brought into frequent and bloody collision with our output and entire and entire tribes as the property of the services and entire tribes as the property of the services and entire tribes as the property of the services and entire tribes as the property of the services are the property of the services are tribes as the property of the services are tribes as the services are brought into frequent and bloody collision with our outlying settlements and emigrants. Sound policy and an
imperative duty to these wards of the Government demand an anxious and constant attention to their material
well-being, to their progress in the arts of civilization,
and, above all, to that moral training, which, under the
blessing of a Divine Providence, will confer upon them
the elevated and sanctifying influences, the hopes and consolutions of the Christian faith. I suggested in my last
annual message the propriety of remodelling our Indian nnual message the propriety of remodelling our Indian system. Subsequent events have satisfied me of its necessity. The details set forth in the Report of the Secre-

on.

I commend the benevolent institutions established or atronized by the government in this District to your genrous and fostering care. ostering care.

The Northwestern Canal.

The Northwestern Canal.

The attention of Congress during the last session was engaged to some extent with a proposition for enlarging the water communication between the Mississippi river and the northeastern seaboard, which proposition however, failed for the time; since then, upon a call of the greatest respectability, a convention has been held at Chicago upon the same subject, a summary of whose views is contained in a memorial addressed to the President and Congress, and which ere long will force its own way, I do not entertain a doubt, while it is submitted entirely to your wisdom as to what can be done now. Ang. tirely to your wisdom as to what can be done now. Aug-mented interest is given to this subject by the actual com-mencement of work upon the Pacific railroad, under auspices so favorable to rapid progress and completion that the enlarged navigation becomes a palpable need to the great road.

I transmit the second annual report of the Commis missioner of the Department of Agriculture, asking you

When Congress assembled a year ago the war had already lasted nearly twenty months, and there had been many conflicts on both land and sea, with varying results. The rebellion had been pressed back into reduced limits; yet the tone of public feeling at home and abroad was not satisfactory. With other signs, the popular elections then just next indicated uneasiness among ourselves, then just past, indicated unasiness among ourselves, while amid much that was cold and menacing, the kindest words coming from Europe were uttered in accents of pity that we were two blind to surrender a hopeless cause. Our commerce was suffering greatly by a few armed vessels built upon and furnished from foreign shores, and we were threatened with such additions from the same quarters as would sweep our trade from the sea and raise our blockade. We had failed to elicit from European gov-

ernments, anything hopeful on this subject.

Policy and Effect of the Emancipation Proclamation. The preliminary emancipation proclamation issued in September, was running its assigned period to the beginning of the New Year. A month later the final proclamation came, including the announcement that colored men of suitable condition would be received in the war men or suitable condition would be received in the war service. The policy of emancipation and of employing black soldiers gave to the future a new aspect, about which hope and fear and doubt contended in uncertain conflict. According to our political system, as a matter of civil administration, the general government had no lawful power to effect emancipation in any State; and for a long time it had been hoped that the rebellion could be suppressed without resorting to it as a military measure. It was all the while deemed possible that the necessity for it might come, and that if it should, the crisis of the contest would then be presented. It came, and, as was anticipated, it was followed by dark and doubtful days.

was anticipated, it was followed by dark and doubtful days.

Eleven months having now passed, we are permitted to take another review. The rebel borders are pressed still further back, and by the complete opening of the Mississippi, the country dominated by the rebellion is divided in distinct parts with no practical communicatiou between them. Tennessee and Arkansas have been cleared of insurgents, and influential citizens in each, owners of slaves and advocates of slavery at the beginning of the rebellion, now declare openly for emancipation in their respective States; and of those States not included in the emancipation proclamation, Maryland and, Missouri, neither of which, three years ago would tolerate restraint upon the extension of slavery into territory, only dispute now as to the best mode of removing it withis their own limits. Of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion full one hundred thousand are now in the United States military service, about one-half of which number actually bear arms in the ranks, thus giving the double ted States military service, about one-half of which number actually bear arms in the ranks, thus giving the double advantage of taking so much labor from the insurgent cause and supplying the places which otherwise must be filled with so many white men. So far as tested, it is difficult to say that they are not as good soldiers as any. No servile insurrection or tendency to violence or cruelty has marked the measures of emancipation and arming the blacks. These measures have been much discussed in foreign countries, and, contemporary with such discussion, the tone of public sentiment there is much improved. At home the same measures have been fully discussed, supported, crhicised, and denounced, and the annual elections following are highly encouraging to those whose official duty it is to bear the country through this great triall. Thus we have a new reckoning; the crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union is past.

The Proclamation of Amnesty.

Looking now to the present and future, and with reference to the resumption of the national authority within the States wherein that authority has been suspended, I have thought fit to issue a proclamation, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. On examination of this proclamation it will appear, as is believed, that nothing is attempted beyond what is amply justified by the Constitution; true, the form of an oath is given, but no man is coerced to take it. The man is only promised a pardon in case he voluntarily takes the eath. The Constitution authorizes the Executive to grant or withhold the pardon at his own absolute discretion; and this includes the power to grant on terms, as is fully established by judicial and other authorities. It is also proposed, that if in any of the States named a State government shall be recognized and guaranteed by the United States, and that under it the State shall on the constitutional conditions be protected against invasion and domestic violence.

The Reconstruction Policy. The Proclamation of Amnesty.

government, and to protect the State in the cases stated, and training seamen, and also the education of and engineers for the naval service. The Naval are is rendering signal service in preparing midator to the highly responsible duties which in after will be required to perform. In order that the should not be deprived of the proper quota of a officers, for which legal provision has been made aval school, the vacancies caused by the neglect sion to make nominations from the States in tion, have been filled by the Secretary of the The school is now more full and complete than armore period, and in every respect entitled to the econsideration of Congress.

The Postal System.

Ig the past fiscal year the financial condition of the Office Department has been one of increasing try, and I am gratified in being able to state, that all postal revenues have nearly equaled the except the latter amounting to \$11,314,206,84, and ser to \$11,163,789 59, leaving a deficiency of but 7.25. In 1860, the year immediately preceding lion, the deficiency amounted to \$5,556,705 49, at receipts of that year being \$2,645,782.19 less see of 1863. The decrease since 1860 in the amount of transportation has been only about 25

they were intended. To now abandon them, would be not only to relinquish a lever of power, but would also be a cruel and astounding breach of faith. I may add at this point, that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the emancipation proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress. For these and other reasons it is thought best that support of these measures shall be included in the oath; and it is believed that the executive may lawfully claim it in return for pardon and restoration of forfeited rights,—which he has clear constitutional power to withhold altogether, or grant upon the terms he shall deem wisest for the public interest.

It should be observed, also, that this part of the oath is subject to the modifying and abrogating power of legislation and supreme judicial decision.

The proposed acquiescence of the National Executive in any reasonable, temporary State arrangement for the freed people is made with the view of possibly modifying the confusion and destitution which must, at best, attend all classes, by a total revolution of labor throughout whole

ple in those States may be somewhat more ready to give a process of their affliction, if to this extent this vital matter he left to themselves, while no power of the National Executive to prevent an abuse is abridged by the

proposition.

The suggestion in the proclamation as to maintaining the political framework of the States, or what is called reconstruction, is made in the hope that it may do good without danger of harm. It will save labor and avoid great confusion. But why any proclamation now upon this subject? This question is beset with the conflicting views, that the step might be delayed too fong, or be taken too soon. In some States the elements for resumption seem ready for action, but remain inactive, apparently for want of a rallying point—a plan of action. Why shall want of a rallying point—a plan of action. Why shall A adopt the plan of B rather than B that of A, and if A and B should agree how can they know but that the general government here will reject their plan? By the proclamation a plan is presented which may be accepted by them as a rallying point, and which they are assured in advance will not be rejected here. This may bring them o act sooner than they otherwise would.

The objections to a premature presentation of a plan by the National Executive, consists in the danger of commit-tal on points which could be more safely left to further ents. Care has been taken to so shape the de on other terms will never be included. Saving that re struction will be accepted if presented in a specified to, it is not said it will never be accepted in any other

veral of the States not included in the emancipation reclamation, are matters of profound gratulation, and thile I do not repeat in detail what I have heretofore so carnestly urged upon this subject, my general views remain unchanged, and I trust that Congress will omit no fair opportunity of aiding these important steps to the

our main reliance. To that power alone can we look yet for a time, to give confidence to the people in the contest ed regions, that the insurgent power will not again over-run them. Until that confidence shall be established, ttle can be done anywhere for what is called reconstruc ion. Hence, our chiefest care must still be directed to the Army and Navy, who have thus far borne their harder part so nobly and well.

And it may be esteemed fortunate that, in giving the

greatest efficiency to these indispensable arms, we do also recognize the gallant men, from commander to sentinel, compose them, and to whom, more than to others the world must stand indebted for the home of freedom disenthralled, regenerated, enlarged and perpetuated.

December 8, 1863.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

### Proclamation of Amnesty. The following proclamation is appended to the mes-A PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States. Whereas, In and by the Constitution of the United states, it is provided that the President shall have power or grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the Inited States, except in cases of impeachment; and, whereas, a rebellion now exists whereby the loyal State governments of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States; and, whereas, with reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress declaring forfeitures and confiscation of property, and liberation of slaves, all upon conditions and terms therein stated, and also declarthat the President was thereby authorized at any time reafter by proclamation to extend to persons who may

part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and,

Whereas, the Congressional declaration for limited and nditional pardon accords with well established judicial position of the pardoning power; and, whereas, with ference to said rebellion, the President of the United red by some persons heretofore engaged in said rebel-to resume their allegiance to the United States, and

ave participated in the existing rebellion in any State or

their respective States; therefore,
I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do
proclaim, declare, and make known to all persons who
have directly, or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full
UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION pardon is granted to them, and each of them, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and in property cases where rights of third parties have intervened, upon the condition, that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolable, and which oath shall be resisted for personant preservation, and shall he of the registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

tenor and effect following, to wit:

"I—do solemnly awear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will beneeforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed or modified or held void by Congress or by decree of the Supreme Court; and that I will, in like manner abide by and faithfull, support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by the Supreme Court.—So help me God."

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are, all who are or shall have been civil or diplomatic officers, or agents of the so-called Confederate Government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States, to aid rebellion; all who are or shall have

or Lieutenant in the navy, and all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the rebellion; all who resigned commissions in the army or navy of the United States and afterwards aided the rebellion, and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may have been found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other cancetts.

in any other capacity.

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known, that whenever in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a number of Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a number of persons not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such States at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being qualified voters by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall re-establish a State Government, which shall be republican, and in no wise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true gov-ernment of the State, and the State shall receive there-under the benefit of the constitutional provision which de-clares that the United States shall guaranty to every State

clares that the United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, on application of the legislature, or the executive where the legislature cannot be convened, and against domestic violence.

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known, that any provisions which may be adopted by such State government in relation to the freed people of such State, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom and provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent as a temporary arrangement with their present condition as a laboring, landless and harmless class, will not be objected to by the national executive.

And it is suggested, as not improper, that in constructing a loyal State government in any State, the name of the State, the boundary, the subdivisions, the consitution and the general code of laws as before the rebellion, be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions herein before stated, and such others, if any, not contravening said conditions, and which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State

To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to State governments, has no reference to States wherein loyal State governments have all the while been maintained. And for the same reason it may be proper to further say that whether members cent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats, constitutionally rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not, to any extent, with the Executive; and still further that this proclamation is intended to present to the people of the States wherein the national authority has been suspended and loyal State governments have been subverted, a mode in and by which the national authority and loyal State government may be established within said States or in any of them. And while the mode presented is the best the Executive can

10 25; Chatham, Ma, Cong ch, 8 50; Cong and Bart che, Manchester, Ms, 18 63; Cong ch, Wenham, Ma, 18 43; Christ church, Plymouth, Ma, 8 50; Friend, B. O. H. 5, Cong, b. Peter, 18; Juvenite Geneert, West Medway, 18; Andover, union service, 18; Jovenite Geneert, West Medway, 18; Andover, union service, 16; Cong esbabath School, South Plymouth, 4; 50; Spragueville, B. I. Episcopal Mission, 13 55; McRt Ch, Gioucester, 950; Milton Borough, Vt. 5; Meth ch, Nashua, 462; Brown St Bapt ch, Providence, B. I. 54 16; derich Centre, Vt. 18; Biddeford, Me, united service, 40; Clinton, Ms, union service, 31 55; Augusta, Me, Cong ch, 78 59; Ist Cong ch, Wells, Me, 19 60; Uncaaville, Ct, Methodist ch, 5; St Mary's ch, Northfield, 5; Meth ch, Lisbon, N. H., 750; Cong ch, Shirley Village, 18 28, 1st ch, Abington, 69; Monument ch and S School, South Deerfield, 17 30; Bellows Falls, Vt., union service, 7 18; A L Bonney, 8 S Class, Rochester, Ms, 5; united service, Agawam, 18 51; lat Cong Society, Milbary, 160; Central Cong ch, Bath, 181; lat Cong Society, Milbary, 160; Central Cong ch, Bath, 181; lat Cong Society, Milbary, 160; Central Cong ch, Bath, 181; lat Cong Society, Milbary, 160; Central Cong ch, Bath, 181;

Piracy -On Sunday the 6th inst., the steamer Chess peake, from New York for Portland, was captured by 16 of the passengers, off Cape Cod. It was during the morning watch, and most of the crew were in their berths. before demanding the surrender of the vessel to the Con federate States. The plot was concocted in St. John, New Branswick. A number of vessels are after the pi-

winter quarters south of the Rappahannock, and Lee's army is engaged in the same business south of the Rapi-dan — The affairs of General Grant's department are in a favorable condition: The Army of the Cumberland is securely situated, General Burnside is relieved, and in Western Tennessee and Mississippi the rebels have more than they can do. On the 3d inst. a rebel force of 4,500 entered Moscow, Northern Mississippi, and captured and hung two negro pickets. They afterwards made a desperate charge on our forces, and were repulsed with heavy loss. Seven hundred negro troops engaged on the Union side fought with desperation.

The Border Vote.-The Border State men who voted for Mr. Colfax for Speaker were Anderson of Kentucky, Blair of West Virginia, Blow of Missouri, Boyd of Missouri, Brown of West Virginia, Clay of Kentucky, Cresswell of Maryland, Davis of Maryland, Loan of Missouri, McClurg of Missouri, Randail of Kentucky, Smithers of Delaware, Thomas of Maryland, Webster of Maryland,

Nothing to Eat .- The rebels refuse to receive any more supplies for the Richmond prisoners; alleging, as a reason, that they have been accused of not honorably distributing those which have been sent.

The Monitor Weehawken sunk in Charleston Harbor on the 6th inst. About midnight of the 5th, a breeze sprung up from the Northeast, and blew a gale. During flag ship, and while there the Wechawken shipped a heavy sea which entered the forward hatch and filled the anchor room. This room is a water tight compartment with a valve under the cabin door to let the water aft to the pumps, but at this time it must have been out of order, as the water could not get aft. The officers and men inured to dangers of this kind seemed to care but little for what was going on. They went below and quietly ished at the rapidity with which the water was gaining upon them. Presently the cry "she sinks!" resounded through the vessel, and signals of distress were made to the flag ship. Before help could reach them, the vessel went down, carrying thirty men with her.

Bromfield St. Church.-We announced in a portion of our edition last week the burning of this church. There was an insurance of \$17,000 on the building; but none on the organ, (worth, we understand, about \$3,000 ) The society will for the present worship in Freeman Place-Chapel, out of Beacon St., opposite the Athenæum.

Happily for our crowded columns there is a dearth of

### MISCELLANEOUS.

On the French railways, with 2,150 trains passing daily, the loss of life by accident is found to be but one

Oney Aldrich and his wife live in Barnet, Vt -the former 88 and the latter 89 years of age. They have had ten children who are all alive. One son and nine grandsons are in the Union army. Mr. Aldrich mowed half an acre of grass in three hours last summer.

If time is money, some people have a good deal more noney than they know what to do with. Pack your cares in as small a space as you can, so that

A piece of gold—a widow's all, and unto her he said:
"Your coin is not the proper weight, so take it back Or sell it me for half its worth; it lacks a single grain."

more; I pray you be not so exact, nor drive me from your "Why I see yourself, its under weight; your tears are no avail." The second time he tries it, it just bears down the scale.

From Nov. 11 to Dec. 7,

Amount now acknowledged,

Of the last named sum the larger portion has been appropriated in aid of the Union prisoners in Richmond as designated by the donors.

ved by the hands of Edward S. Tobey, Chairman of the

Army Committee, Charles Demond, of the Christian Com-

Contributions of money may be sent to the undersigned and stores to L. P. Rowland, Jr., Agent, Rooms of the Chris

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

Letters Received from Dec 5 to 12.

A F Abbot-B S Arey-C M Alvord-G H Bickford-F H Brown-W R Burnham-B C Blackwood-G W Ballou-J Mowry Bean-J F Bartlett-I Capen-N C Clifford-W W Celburp-AChurch-G B Cargill-G Chamberlaim-John Chase-Geo H Carpenter-S Chapin-E S Dodge-R J Donaldson 2—Rufus Dav—H G Day-E Edson-W Ela-S A Fuller-AJ Fits-E Folsom-J Fancett-J B Gould-J H Gaylord-J Gill-N M Granger-N C Gardner-J Gardner Jr-F J Huntington-J E Hawkins-C T Hicks-R Holt-C H Harding-S P Heath-J B Husted-A C Hardy-C B Ingraham-J J Judkins-S Jackson-J W Jepson-S H Ladd-A R Lunt-J P Lee-J S Little-A E Livesey-I N Marsh-A S Martin-A Merrill-N H Mason-J Moulton Jr-J McMurray-J H Mansfield-H Montgomery-J Momillan-W S McKellar-D B McKenzie-G W Norris-J Norton-L B Pulcifer 2-CA Philbrook-J Perkins-R C Pingree-S E Quimby-A Roundy-G B Revnolds-J W Reed-S Rich-W H Richards-A Randall-W R Raybold-W H Statson-J T Shephard-D S Miller-D Steele-C W Strout-Geo M Smith-W S Simmons-N F Stevens-I H Stevens-U Spaulding-J E C Sawyer-A B Studley-W H Stuart-W Shatswell-G W Swwyer-I Taggart-E M Tibbetts-C H Vinton-A L Westgate-C Webb-S A Winslow-L D Wardwell-A Winds-J A Wood-W T Worth-S C West-E Wing-P Wood-John White, J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill.

J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, & Cornhill.

tian Association, 5 Tremont Temple.

JOSEPH STORY, Treasurer Army Committee. Any articles to be presented to the Fair may be sent to F. W. Andrews, 246 Washington Street. Letters in reference to the Christian Commission may BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to Dec. 12. BUSINESS LETTERS REUEIVED, to Dec. 12.

Geo S Alexander—J M Balley 2 (all right)—J T Benton—
W A Braman—C Butterfield—L D Brown—B C Blackwood—
N M Balley 2—J Colby—H W Conaut—Geo B Cargill (yes)—
C C Covel—J X Collier—J L Cook—Charles Dearborn—S C
Elliot—John English—J B Hosmer—Amos L Hodgdon—
Thos H Holaday—Mary J Jordan—J E Jacobs—H T Jones
(we have written to Bro B)—War T Jewell—G R Lawless—C
C Mason—J Mather—Jos Mooar—A McKeown—Geo W Norris—H C Phillips—Issae Parks—S Quimby (yes, Perkins)—D
W Sawyer—B F Stinson (Bro S is right)—Ira H Stevens—A
Sanderson—T J True—Fred W Tenlon (o k)—Eliza True—S
Y Wallace—E Wasmuth—D Wells.

clares that the United States ahall guaranty to every State this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, on application of help signature, or the executive where the legislature cannot be convened, and against declares, and make known, and the convened, and against declares and make known, and the convened, and against declares and make known, and the convened, and against declares and make known, and the convened, and against declares and make known, and the convened of th

Biddeford.
In Henniker, N. H., Dec. 8, by Rev. N. M. Bailey, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Worcester Felch to Miss Maria L. Wadsworth, both of Henniker.
In Groton, N. H., by Rev. J. English, Mr. Wm. A. Hunt, of Claremont, to Mrs. Sarah Mahony, of Groton.
In Concord, N. H., Dec. 5, by Rev. D. P. Leavitt, Mr. Alert D. Blaisdell, of Raymond, to Miss Josephine S. Beede, of Fremont. Special Notices.

HERALD CALENDAIS. Ministerial Association, at Round Pond, Me., Dec. 21-23.

BOSTON DISTRICT-FOURTH QUARTER.

CONCORD DISTRICT-FOURTH QUARTER:

ROCKLAND DISTRICT-THIRD QUARTER ROCKLAND DISTRICT—THIRD QUARTER.

December—Rockland and Thomaston, at R., 19, 20, A. M., at T., 20 P. M.

January—Friendship and Waldoboro', at W., 2, 3; N. Waldoboro' and Washiogton, at N. W., 5, 6; Searsmont, Appleton and Hope, at A., 9, 10; Knox. Montville and Palermo, at P., 11, 12; Boothbay and Southport, at S., 16, 17; Bristol, Bremen and Round Pond, at Bristol Falls, 23, 24; Georgetown, Westport and Arrowsic at G., 23, 24; Newcastle and Wiscasset, at W., 23, 24; Dreaden and Woolwich, at Chops, 23, 24; February—Pittaton and Fast Pittaton, at E. P., 6, 7; South Vassalboro', Windsor and Weeks' Mills, at W. M., 13, 14; North Vassalboro' and China, at Outlet, 20, 21; Winslow, Vassalboro' and Benton, at Getchell's Corner, 20, 21; Clinton and Unity, at C., 27, 28.

March—Union, 5, 6; Camden and Rockport, at R., 12, 13, A. M., at C., 13, P. M.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT-FOURTH QUARTER

Biandiord, 39, 31; North Biandiord, 31, P. M.; Chester, 31, February—Worthington, 1; Southampton, 6, 7; Easthampton, 7, P. M.; Williamsburgh, 7, evening; Northampton, 8; Enfield, 13, 14; Pelham, 14, P. M.; South Amberst, 14, evening; Southwick, 2, 2, 21; Westfield, 21, P. M.; West Parisb, 21, evening; Ludlow, 27, 28; Jenksville, 28, P. M.; Willbraham, 28, evening.

March—Chicopee Falls, 5, 6; Chicopee, 6, P. M.; Holyoke, 6, evening; Pyncheon Street, 12, 13; Feeding Hills, 13, P. M.; Union Street, 19, 20; Asbury, 29, P. M.; East Longmeadow, 26, 27; South Wilbraham, 27, P. M.

R. W. ALLEN.

DOVER DISTRICT—FOURTH QUARTER.

December—Rochester, 26, 27; Union, C. Holman, 27, 28.

January—Great Falls, High Street, A. M., 1, 3; Main St., C. M. Dissmore, 2, 3; Dover, P. M., 3, 4; Chester, A. M., 9, 10; Auburn, P. M., 10, 11; Derry, R. Filton, 16, 17; London-derry, 17, 18; Lawrence, Haverhill Street, A. M., 23, 24; Garden Street, P. M., 24, 25; Haverhill, R. S. Stubbs, P. M., 24, 26, Q. Conf., evening; West Haverhill, R. S. Stubbs, A. M., 24, 26, Q. Conf., P. M., 5 o'clock; Hudson, 30, 31; Salem, E. Scott, 29, 31; Pleasant Street, Wm. Hewes, 29, 31, Q. Conf., 6 o'clock, P. M.; Methuen, I. Taggart, 31, Q. Conf., Feb. 1.

February—South Newmarket, A. M., 6, 7; Newmarket, P. M., 7, 8; Raymond and Fremont, A. M., 13, 14; Epping, P. M., 14, 15; Candia, N. L. Chase, 20, 21; Deerfield, 21, 22; Haupstead, A. M., 27, 28; North Salem, P. M., 28, 29.

March—Sandown and Danville, at South D., 5, 6; Kingston, S. Beedle, 6, 7; East Salisbury, A. M., 12, 13; Amesbury, P. M., 13, 14; Seabrook, C. R. Harding, 19, 20, P. M.; Hampton, A. M., 19, 21; Rye, P. M., 20, 21; Greenland, 20, 27; Portsmouth, S. Holman, 27, 28. DOVER DISTRICT-FOURTH QUARTER.

SANDWICH DISTRICT—FOURTH QUARTER.

January—Orleans, 2, 3; Eastham, P. M., 3, 4; Welfleet, 9, 10; Truro, P. M., 10; South Truro, evening, 10; Preachers' Meeting, 11-13; Provincetown, Weeley Chapel, 15, 17; Centre, 16, 7; Seltuate, 23, 24; Marshfield, P. M., 24; Duxbury, evening, 24; Plymouth, 25; Pembroke, 20; West Duxbury, evening, 24; Plymouth, 25; Falmouth, 30, 31; East Falmouth, P. M., 31; West F4-mouth, evening, 31.

February—Edgar own, 2, 3; Holmes Hole, 4, 7; Chilmark, 6, 7; North Shore, evening, 7; Sandwich, 12, 14; Monument, 13, 14; West Sandwich, 14; Monument, 13, 14; West Sandwich, evening, 14; Marston's Mills, 15; Osterville, 16; Yarmouth Port, 19, 21; Barnstable, 20, 21; South Yarmouth, evening, 21; East Harwich, 22, 22; Chatham, 23, 28; South Harwich, 27, 28.

March—East Weymouth, 5, 6; Hingham, P. M., 6; North Cohasset, evening, 6; Warcham, 7; Nanucket, 8, 9; Middle-bore, 11; Stoughton, 12, 13; North Easton, P. M., 13; North Easton, 19, 21; North West Bridgewater, A. M., 20; East Bridgewater, evening, 20.

Monday Evening, Sermon—A. P. Alken; alternate, L. B. Bates.

Tuesday, A. M., History of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bristol, R. I.—S. F. Upham; On what Grounds do we refuse Re-baptism?—S. W. Coggeshall, C. S. Sanford. P. M., What is the True Theory of the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures?—L. D. Davis; Would the Efficiency of the Church be promoted by an enlargement of the powers of the Annual Conference?—Wm. Livesey, C. H. Payne. Evening, Sermon—J. B. Gould; alternate, W. T. Worth.

Wednesday, A. M., Is a limitation of the term of Elections to the Episcopacy desirable?—F. Upham, N. P. Philbrook. P. M., Plans of Sermons, or Essays. Each minister on the district not previously named in this assignment, is requested to furnish a plan or Essay for criticism. Where two breth-

district not previously named in this assignment, is requested to furnish a plan or Essay for criticism. Where two brethren are named in connection with the same subject, each is requested to furnish an essay.

N. B. 'It is hoped that every brother on the district will
make a special effort to attend this meeting of the Association,
and that it will prove both a literary and a spiritual feast.

Per order of Committee,

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 7.

S. C. BROWN.

THE MERRIMACK MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION will hold its next meeting at Manchester, commencing Wednesday, Fob. 3, 1; 4, M., and continuing two days.

ESSAYS: H. Lummis—Identity of the Resurrection Body;
N. L. Chase—Fasting; its obligation as a Christia—Duty; L.
T. Townsend—The Future of the American Republic; R.
T. Townsend—The Future of the American Republic; R.
T. Townsend—The Future of the American Republic; R.
T. Townsend—Religious Influence; N. M. Bailey—Are men usually or ever converted unless being previously "moved with fear?" Bishop O. C. Baker—The Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church; its proper arrangement and classification of subjects.

EXEGESES: R. M. Manly—1st chapter of Genesis; H. A.
Matte on—Matt, xii, 1; G. N. Bryant—Acts, ii, 25–35; Wm. Hewes—Rom. viii, 19–23; J. Hall—Heb. vi. 17–19; O. H. Jasper—1 Cor. xv. 23–28; W. H. Jones—Heb. iv. 12, 13.

Preaching Wednesday evening, by J. Thurston.
Other members of the Association will come prepared with sketches of sermons of their own selection. The change of time is made to accommodate the Presiding Elders.
Coucord, Dec. 10.

D. P. LESVITT, Secretary.

Coucord, Dec. 10.

D. P. LEAVITT, Secretary.

DOVER DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.—The Dover District Association will meet with High Street Church, Great Falls, Feb. 7h and 18th. commencing at 10, A. M.

ESSAYS: Calvin Holman—How shall the Revolted States be re admitted? A. J. Church—Review of Dr. Warren on the Revolution in Theology; L. J. Hall—Eternity of Matter; S. Beedle—Pastor's Duty to the Sabbath School; S. Holman—N. H. Conference Seminary; C. M. Dinsmore—Immortality of the Soul; E. Smith—Review of "Celestial Dawn;" H. L. Kelsey—Present Condition of Universalism; F. K. Siratton—Duty of the Church to Freedom; R. S. Stubbe—"Mission" Sunday Schools; A. C. Manson—To whom belongs the property carried off by the Methodist Episcopal Church, Soulh? D. C. Baboock—The Book of Ruth; I. Taggart—Solomon's Songs; J. L. Trefren—Book of Esther; C. Young—The Apocrypha; S. F. Whidden—Prayer Meetings; W. H. Stewart—Class Meetings; F. Ryder—Our Du y to Seamen; R. W. Humphriss—Bevlew of Wakefield's Theology; J. A. De Fornest; The Christian Commission; J. B. Holmun—Itinerancy; R. Tilton—A good Sabbath School Teacher; C. R. Harding—Aff. Extension of Preachers' Term; W. Hewes, Neg.

EXEGEBER: J. W. Adam—Gen. il. 17; G. S. Barnes—Matt, v. 19; N. L. Chase—Mark xvi. 15; E. R. Wilkins—John xviii. 18; J. P. Stmehfield—Rom, xiii, 1-5; G. W. Rogers—Rom. ix. 1-3; A. Folson—Rom. viii. 20-22; H. Chandler—Rom. viii. 28-30; H. B. Copp—Rev. xxii. 18, 19; James Adams—Deduler—Rom.

he week previous to the meesing.

Kennebunkport, Dec. 9, 1863.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE.—The special attention of the Preachers in the Conference is he reby called to the collection required by Discipline to defray the traveling expenses of the designates to the next General Conference.

PAUL TOWNSEND.

GEO. M. CARPENTER,

In East Cambridge, Dec. 15, by Rev. D. K. Merrill, of Waltham, Mr. Norman M. Seelye to Miss Lizzie A. Hovey, daughter of H. N. Hovey, Esq., all of Cambridge, [No cards.]
In Lynn, Dec. 6, by Rev. W. C. High, Mr. Henry H. Murdock to Miss Abby M. Colby. both of Nahant.
In Dracut, Dec. 3, by Rev. W. H. Hatch, Mr. John E. Westall, of Lowell, to Miss Mary Smith, of Dracut.
In Lawrence, Dec. 8, by Rev. W. H. Hatch, Mr. John E. Westall, of Lowell, to Miss Mark Smith, of Dracut.
In Lawrence, Dec. 8, by Rev. A. J. Church, George S. Chadwick, Jr., of Methn n. to Miss Matida E. King, of Lawrence, In Fall River, Nov. 30, by Rev. S. C. Brown, Mr. Wm. J. Hathaway to Miss Ella A., daughter of Iram Smith, Esq., all of Fall River, Nov. 30, by Rev. S. C. Brown, Mr. Wm. J. Hathaway to Miss Ella A., daughter of Iram Smith, Esq., all of Fall River, Nov. 30, by Rev. S. C. Brown, Mr. Wm. J. Hathaway to Miss Mary E. Aidrich, of Westboro', Mass.
At the M. E. Parsonage, Butchon, Me., Nov. 20, by Rev. Nath'l Critchett, Mr. Charles D. Elliott to Miss Clara Falmer, both of Buxton.
At the Parsonage, South Middleboro', on Thanksgiving Evening, by Rev. Geo. Peirson, Mr. Charles F. Haskins, of Rochester, to Mrs. Lizzie H. Turner, of Providence, R. I.
In Springrield, Mass., Dec. 8, by Rev. M. Dwight, of South Danvers, Mr. Edwin Dexter Foster, or New York City, to Miss Mary Angusta Phyps, of Springfield, denghter of the late Thomas G. Phipps, of Boston.
In Waldoboro', Me., Oct. 3, by Rev. A. R. Lunt, Mr. Cyrus Hall, of W., to Miss Mary A. Rockwell, of Washington, Me., In East Wilton, Me., Nov. 26, by Rev. R. H. Kimball, Nathan Swain to Addel L. Bean, both of East Wilton.
In South Standish Me., by Rev. H. H. Martin, Dec. 6, Mr. Benjamin Warren o Miss Emma M. Davis, both of Standish. In Saco, Me., June 4, by Rev. E. Martin, Mr. Roccoe G. Nason to Miss Almar M. Rumery, both of Hollis; June 24, Mr. Ivory L. Sanborn, of Gorham, to Miss Rebecca H. Place, of Biddeford, June 4, by Rev. E. Martin, Mr. Charles L. Foss, of Forbstown, Cal., to Miss Emma J. P \*PREACHERS' MEETING at East Bridgewater, the 28th inst.—Brethren attending this meeting are cordially invited to bring their wives. We hope so to accommodate those who do this, that they may attend all the services if the weather should be bad. It is also hoped that a large number of the brethren and sisters of the laity will be present on Wednesday. We hope to have a good time; somewhat like an old-fashioned quarterly meeting. Brethren of the Association will please read this in their pulpits.

East Bridgewater, Dec. 11, 1863.

There will be a SABBATH SCHOOL AND PATRIOTIC EXHIBITION at the East Cambridge Methodist Episcopa Church, Christmas Evening, Dec. 25, 1832. Doors open at 6; o'clock, to commence at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents. For order of Committee. East Cambridge, Dec. 12, 1863.

## Business Hotices.

Boots, Shoes, AND Rubbers. Men's Calf, Kip, Grain and Cowhide Boots; Boys' Calf, Kip, Grain and Cowhide Boots; Youths' Calf, Kip, Grain and Cowhide Boots; the largest and best assortment in the city. Ladies', Misses' and Children's Calf and Goat Double Sole Balmorals, in great variety. Our prices are the lowest, quality considered. Country dealers will please notice that hereafter this well known concern is a public institution, where the people are supplied with Boots and Shoes of all kluds, by the Case. Dozon or Sinwith Boots and Shoes of all kinds, by the Case, Do

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL PRESENT IS A TOOL CHEST, with a full set of tools. It pays for itself in a short time. All sizes and styles, from the little boy to the master workman, at A. J. WILKINSON & Co.'s, 2 Washington St.,

Boston. 2t. Dec. 16.

DECIDEDLY THE MOST BEAUTIFUL, 18 well as the most

TO THE PUBLIC. DAVIS' PAIN KILLER has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It is as well known in the trading ports of India and China as in New York and Cincianati; and its continually increasing dem nd, where it has been longest known, is one of its strongest recommendations and best advertisements. It began to be favorably known in A.D. 1839, and has ever since been gradually growing into public favor, till, in thousands of families, it has come to be considered an article of such no

THE CRAIG MICROSCOPE. We have frequently desired to be the possessor of a good Microscope, but have found the cost of one—of the proper magnifying power—to be so great that we have boen forced to leave our investigations and ouriosity unsatisfied. The Craig patent, which has been before the public about a year, and which is meeting with a most unexampled sale, has given the public an instrument which combines the desirable qualities of cheapness and excellence. For all practical purposes, we regard the Craig Microscope, which can be purchased for \$2\$, equal to any compound Microscope costing \$10 to \$20\$. In one respect—and that a very important one—it is better, for the reason that the focus is always adjusted. Under the lens of this instrument, the cheese mite, which is barely to be seen with the naked eye bealways adjusted. Under the lens of this instrument, the cheese mite, which is barely to be seen with the naked eye becomes a respectable frog; a fly's toe-nail, an ugly looking claw; a drop of vinegar, a lively looking aquarium; and a drop of blood, a piece of elegant mosaic work, with a distinct arrangement of the corpucles in that of man and that of animals. With this little instrument, so cheap and yet so perfect, one may pursue his investigations at lelsure, and obtain recreation at the same time that he is acquiring knowledge. We do not believe that \$2 can be more profitably invested than in the purchase of one of Craig's Microscopes. For Holiday Gifts they are very appropriate. C. H. Wheeler & Co., 5 & 7 Essex Street, Boston, are the Manufactur r's Agents, and they will send them by mail for \$2.25. Also, they have an interesting variety of mounted objects, which they sell at the

CUSHMAN & BROOKS are opening this week at their new Year's giffs, such as Rich Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Collars and Setts, Valenciens Collars, Malta and real thread lace Collars, Real Thread Veils, Granadine Veils, Handkerchiefs in new styles, Head-Dresses and Netts, New Styles Roman Scarfs, Scarf Ribbons, Sash Ribbons, Hat Ribbons, Rich Black Ribbons, White Ribbons, Paris Flowers, Neck Ruches and Ruffles, New Styles Cords and Tassels, Bonnet Velvets, Vel. Ribbons. They are also opening an entire new stock of vet Ribbons. They are also opening an entire new stock of Corsets and Skirts, Shawis in great variety, Cloaks and Cloak-ing Goods, French Flaunels, Ladies' and Gents' under cloth-ing, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Holsery, Gents' Shaker

r. A. CLAPS, 223 Main Street, Worcester, Mass., Dealer in HATS, CAPS and FURS of all kinds, Gentlemen's FUR-NISHING GOODS, such as Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery, Ties, Umbrelias, &c. Also, Truaks, Valises, and Carpet Bags. A large assortment of Furs for Ladies', Gentlemen's and Chil-

LADIES, the place to buy your outside garments is at O. S. CURRIER'S, 94 Hanover Street. 6t Nov. 18. LADIES' CLOAKS, \$5 to \$20, at O. S. CUBRIER's.

Cloaks ever exhibited in Boston is now for sale at 27 Winter Street—the only Cloak Store in the city. A good opportunity to get stylish garments for a little mouey. George L. Ide,

Misses and Children's Hats, Bonnets, Bonnet Velvets, Plumes de Coque, Black English Crapes, all of which are o the very latest styles. Prices satisfactory.

### [Corrected from the Mass, Ploughman and N. E. Farmer.] BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9.
At market for the current week: Cattle, 2092; Sheep and unbs. 5000 : Swine, 2060. Number of Western Cattle, 955 : stern Cattle, 435; Working Oxen and Northern Cattl PRICES-Market Beef-Extra \$9.00 @ 0.00 : first quality \$8.25 8.50; second quality 7.00 g 8.00; third quality, \$5.50 g 7.00 w 00 hs (the total weight of Hides, Tallow, and dressed Beef.)

Stores—Sales Yearlings \$11 @ 15; two years old \$16@ 25 hree years old \$25 @ 50. But few at market. Working Oxen — Sales at \$100, \$107, \$108, 110, \$130, \$140, 1150, \$155. Sales not so quick as at last market. Milch Cows-Ordinary Cows from \$25 @ \$65; extra \$65 @

extra \$5. Sheep 5] @ 6jo P B; extra lots 7c, in good de Hogs at market, 1800 Fat Hogs at market; prices 6] 6 7c P b. Hides—9]c per b. Tallow—9c P b. Lamb Skins \$2.25; Sheep Skins \$2.25.

RETAIL PRICE. INSIDE FANEUIL HALL MARKET. PROVISIONS—P fb.
nmp Butter, 26 6 31
leasting Pigs,
utter, in tubs, 26 6 22
l quality, 23 6 25
heese, ist quality, 12 6 15 ter, in tubs, 23 @ 25 young Geese, 4 to 15 gee, 6 15 gee, 7 gee, 10 gee,

## Advertisements.

BOSTON STAINED AND CUT GLASS WORKS J. M. COOK, Agent, 106, 108, 110 Congress Street Boston, Mass., Manufacturers of Stained, Cut, Enameled Flocke and Embossed Glass in all its branches, Church and Memorial Windows, Window Glass of all kinds. Dec. 16

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is the most highly approved medicine ever discovered. It has stood the best of all tests, Time, having had an unprecedented sale of nearly forty years. It is recommended by our best physicians, our most emiuent citizens, the Press, the Trade, in fact by all who know it. For certificates, which can be given to almost any extent, see wrappers to each bottle. The Proprietors will cheerfully refund the money if not entirely satisfactory. Price 50 cents and \$1; the large bottles much the cheapest. Be careful to get the genuine, which is prepared only by REED, CUTLER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

PALMERS & BACHELDERS, One-Price JEW-ELLERS, Dealers in FINE WATCHES, SILVER WARE, &c. 162 Washington St., Boston.

PALMERS & BACHELDERS, ONE-PRIOR
JEWELLERS, Dealers in
Fine Watches, Silver Ware, &c.
162 Washington Street, Boston.
Dec 16

PALMERS & BACHELDERS, One-Price Jewellers, Dealers in FINE WATCHES, SILVER WARE 4C. 162 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

## Advertisements.

TBUSSES. ELASTIC HOSE, &c. Besides a complete assortment of articles intended for the exclusive use of the MEDICAL and DENTAL Professions, we have always in store, at lowest prices, a great variety of the following articles suited to the wants of ahe general public: TRUSSES.

lowing articles suited to the wants of ane general public:

TRUSES.

WHITE'S SPRING LEVER TRUSS, and every desirable style of
the best patterns. Also, SPINAL AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, SHOULDER BRACES, and ELASTIC HOSE,
for varieose veins, swellen or weak joints. Of Elastic Hose
we have several grades of Silk and Cotton, at corresponding
prices. Directions for measurement for Hose and Trusses
forwarded when requested.

Also, SYRINGES of every description, BREAST PUMPS,
HEARING TRUMPSTS, CONVERSATION TUBES, and AURICLES for the Deaf, CRUTCHES of best patterns, Rubber Urimals to wear on the person day or night for finales and females,
Galvanic Batteries, &c.

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF,
13 Tremont Street, Boston,
Dec 16 eosm Manufacturers and Importers.

WILLIAM A. JOHNSON, CHURCH ORGAN BUILDER, WESTFIELD, MASS.

READY AT LAST. THE KEY-NOTE, A
New Collection of Church and Singing School.
Music, by Wm. B. Bradbury, is ready at last, and the publishers believe will well repsy the many Singing Schools and
Choirs which have been walting for it. Some indication of
Mr. Bradbury's popularity as an author is afforded in the first
that the whole of the first edition of ten thousand copies of
this new book we cordered in advance of publication. Other
editions will follow immediately. ONE HUNDRED pages are
devoted to the Elements of Music, with a great amount of
new Stoging School Music, and nearly Three RUNDRED
pages to Sacred Music, as Tunes of all metres, Anthems,
Chants, and other Set Pieces, mostly new. The work is
printed throughout from large plain type, one part on a staff.
Price, per dozen, §10. A single copy to any teacher, for examication, by mail, post paid, for §1.
Address MASON & HAMLIN, 274 Washington Street,
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EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. THE LOWE IMPROVED PRINTING PRESSES are the best, cheapest and most durable portable Card and Job Presses ever invented, and have been awarded Silver Medals. You will find a Press a source of pleasure and profit. Many persons are SAVING AND MAKING MONEY by using one at their homes or places of business. A comfortable living may be obtained in any city or village, with a small outlay for press and types. The Press is so simple, a boy or girl of twelve can do common and fancy printing with ease. Cards, Bill-Heads, Labels. Circulars, &c., can be printed at a trining expense. Price of Presses: \$7, \$12, \$18 and \$25. Price of an Office with Press: \$12, \$22, \$23 and \$43. Send for a Circular, to the LOWE PRESS COMPANY,

Dec 2 19 13 Water Street, Boston.

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KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT. The attantion of the public is called to this most excellent of all timments, as a perfect and speedy cure for all the aches and pains that flesh is helr to.

RHEUMATISM is caused by the stagnation of the fluids, arising from checked perspiration—is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniments.

NEURALGIA—the king of all pain—is caused by an inflammation of the nerves—is instantly cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

SPRAINS are caused by an over-extension and a sudden pre-scion of the nuceles—is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment—equally good for man or beast. PLEURISY is an inflammation of the lining of the ribs—is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.—BRUISES are caused by a sudden pressure of the flesh and smarshing of the tissues—is instantly relieved by Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.—CRAMP is a contraction of the muscles, caused by a sudden stoppage of the nervous fluid, which prevents assimal life having a free flow—is cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

BILIOUS COLIC is caused by a neuralgia in the stomach and bowels—take a teaspoonful of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

SORE THROAT AND HOARSENESS are caused by an unnatural dryness of the g'ands—wet a piece of flaunel with Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment, apply it on going to bed, and you will be well in the morning.

HEADACHE AND THROBBING OF THE TEMPLES is caused by a prew applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

WEAKNESS OF THE BACK—Follow the direction in the circular around each bottle.

FOR A HARD, DRY AND HOLLOW OLD COUGH

WEAKNESS OF THE BACK—Follow the direction in the circular around each bottle.

FOR A HARD, DEX AND HOLLOW OLD COUGH that racks your system at every spasm. You will dip a cloth in hot water and lay it on your throat and chest until it is cold; (this will relax the nerves and fisch) you will immediately saturate another cloth with the Liniment, and lay it on your throat and chest; the Liniment will penetrate into every fibre and cell of your breast and lungs. Do this every night for two or three weeks, and the result will appear miraculous to you. You may take a few drops of the Liniment on a lump of sugar, and let it dissolve slowly in your mouth; this will allay all tickling and irritation of the throat. It is good for Toothache, Earache, Swelled Face and In. flammation of every kind. Every family should have a full supply for the winter.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass.,

cribers.
Send for a specimen number. Now is the time to subscribe.
Terms, \$1 a year in advance. Single copies 10 cents.
Address J. N. STEARNS. Publisher.
Dec 2 4t 111 Fulton Street, New York City. SHELLERS AND CUTTERS. Attention, Farmers and Merchants! We are now prepared to furnish Plows, Corn Shellers and We can recommend our Vegetable Cutter as much at to any in the market. The following are the names of parties now using this machine:—Geo. B. Loring, Mass.; Wm. Birnie, Eeq., Springfield, Mass. WHITTEMORE, BELCHER & CO.,

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 30 and 40 South Market Street, Boston. Manufactory, Chicopee Falls, Mass. 1y Sept 9

BOSTON HOTEL, Corner of Beach Street and
Harrison Avenue, BOSTON.
The above House has been re-titted, renovated, furnished in
good style, and is now open to the public.
No intoxicating drinks furnished under any circumstances.
Board and Lodging, \$150 per day.
Single Lodging, \$0 epits.
Nov 18 3m A. W. ROCKWOOD, Proprietor.

Nov 18 3m A. W. ROCKWOOD, Proprietor.

D. R. WILLIAMS' VEGETABLE BITTERS. The People's remedy. Try it, and, if it does not prove to be all that is claimed for it, then condemn it. This medicine is warranted to care and eradicate from the system, Liver Complaint, that main wheel of so many diseases; and warranted to cure Jaundice in its worst forms, all Billious Diseases, and Foul Stomsch, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humors of the Blood and Skin, Indigestion, Headaches, Dizziness, Piles, Fever and Ague, and all kindred complaints.

KELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACTOR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains of all Kinds, Throat Distemper, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus or Cramps, and other similar complaints.

Prepared exclusively by DR. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass., and for sale by GEO. C. GOODWIX & Co., and M. S. BURR & Co., Boston.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Received for Premiums and interest the past year, \$1,345,477 Paid in dividends, 216,688 Total amount of losses paid to Feb. 1,1863, 3,093,491 Total amount of dividends "2,175,767 Amount received for interest the past year, \$367,235 7,478 Amount of losses (144 lives) "4" 363,480 00

Excess of interest received over losses,

A3,755 74
Dividend declared the past year, 50 per cent.

Dividend of profits declared annually on the first day of February EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INSURED.

EDWIN RAI, General Agent.

May 30

Boston Office, No. 20 State Street.

THOS. W. SILLOWAY, CHURCH ARCHITECT,
OFFICE, NO. 121 COURT STREET, BOSTON.

Mr. Silloway invites the attentien of Societies or Building Committees who anticipate remodeling old, or erecting new churches, to the fact, that during the last twelve years he has had much experience in the erection of 1 sirge edifices, expecially those used for public speaking; having rendered architectural service for the erection of the new State House at Montpelier, Vt., and also for the remodeling or construction of over fifty churches, costing from \$2.000 to \$40,000 ench.

He would be happy to exhibit drawings of the same, and give information on the subject to any desiring his services. Charges moderate, and letters by mail will receive early attention.

REV. T. HILL, Sole Proprietor, West Waterville, Me. Sept 30

METHODIST ALMANAC. 1864.—We have delayed this indispensable family aunual the present year to get in the religious and political statistics which every family needs. The incidents of the war are continued from our last issue, and will be valuable for reference in future years. Every Methodist family should have a copy. Brethern in the country will do well to speak to their pastors immediately to procure them acopy. Price ten cents.

Nov 25.

MAGEE, 5 Cornhill, Boston.

NOV 4 8t Fort Edward, New York.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!! Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and exitiful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in THOUSANDS OF CASES. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIFING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC, and overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We bolieve it the Best and Surest Resiedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHGA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from Teething or from any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS. New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Principal Office, 43 Dey Street, New York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

# Advertisements.

A VERY PINE EXHIBITION FOR SABBATH

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
ow well established as an unfailing remedy for
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat,
Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup,
Liver Complaint, Bronchitis,
Difficulty of Breathing,

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.

CONSUMPTION NOT INCURABLE. The Rev. W. Harrison, of Black River Conference, after being cured of the above disease in its worst form by an English doctor, obtained from the doctor the recipes, and now offers to the suffering a remedy that will cure CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, and other affections of the LUNGS. Many in this country have already proved it a cure. Others may by applying to the Rev. W. HARRISON, Rome, Oncida County, N. Y. Cash—greenbacks—with orders. One package, \$2. A double package, \$4, which saves in Express charges. Sent by Express to any point. Name your Express Office.

your Express Office.

TESTIMONIALS.

[From Rev. L. D. Stebbins, formerly of Black River Conference, now of Troy Conference.]

Having been suffering from a severe bronehlal difficulty, attended with a cough and spitting of blood, and having tried many medicines for three years, I finally used the Pulmonie Mixture, Balsam and Pills of Rev. William Harrison, Rome, Oncida County, N. Y., and received conscious benefit, and am now enjoying better health than for three or four years past. We feel quite confident that his medicines are excellent for Consumption, Bronchitts, and Catarrh.

L. D. Sterbins, Pastor of the M. E. Church of Galway, Saratoga Co., N. Y. July 31, 1863.

[From Rev. Robert Flint, Black River Conference.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y. Bro. Harrison:—I have used your med-cine in my family, and find it to be the best thing for the throat and lungs we have ever used. I would therefore glad-y recommend it to all as a very valuable medicine. SILAS BALL.

LAROY ROCKES.

[From Rev. Geo. G. Hapgood, D.D., B. R. Conference.]

MADRID, N. Y. Dear Bro. Harrison:—I recommend your medicine as the best I ever used for Consumption,

GEORGE G. HAPGOOD.

Oct 21

PREPARE FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEday, D.D.

II.

THE ANNIVERSARY SPEAKER. By Rev. John KennsIII.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION BOOK. By Grace
and Ida Murray.

Ismo. Price, 45 cents each, for which they will sent by
mail, postage paid. The above maintain a steady sale, showing a constantly increasing popularity.

Published by PERKINPINE & HIGGINS, 56 North
Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

\*\*G\*\* For sale by J. P. MAGEE, and at all Methodist Depositories.

\*\*San FORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR! Measrs.

\*\*M. S. Burr & Co., No. 1 Cornhill, Boston.

\*\*Gents.\*\*—I have the pleasure to assure you that the SanFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR purchased of you for use in
my family, has proved equal to my highest expectations, and I
have recommended it to many of my friends similarly afflicted. I feel that it is almost a specific in such complaints, and
am willing that you should use my name for the good of the
afflicted, if by so doing they may be induced to try it and be
relieved. Assuring you of my continued health,
I remain, very respectfully, your obelient servant,
JAMES G. BLAKE.

The Liver Invigorator cures Sick Headache, Billou Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. It acts as a powerful Strengthening agent in case of Debility.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D. 20 Broadway, New York. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PATENT LEVER HINGE TRUSS, for the Cure of Ruptures, sent by Express, or as ordered, on receipt of Six Dollars for Single Instrument, or Twelve for Double. Send measure round the body two inches below top of hip bone, stating side ruptured.

S. T. W. SANFORD & CO.,

April 22 17 206 Broadway, New York.

April 22

1y

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THE CHURCH SINGER! Our Book Concern have succeeded in bringing out a Music Book which is likely to supplant all others now in use in Mushodist churches. It is specially adapted to our Hymn Book, giving metresorresponding to the great valiety of metres found in the Hymn Book. Many of our best hymns have been almost entirely unused, for want of snitable tunes in which to sing them. The "Church Singer" supplies the lack hitherto folt, by giving a tane for every metre in the Hymn Book.

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Nov 23

1. PACKARI), M. D., HOMCEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, No. 372 Broadway, South Boston.

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Sept 23

ELEGANT FURNITURE. AT LOW PRICES.
The undersigned desire to inform their friends and the public, that they have removed from over the Worcester Rail-road Depot to 407 & 409 Washington Stiect, between the Adams House and Boylston Street) where they have waverooms to the extent of one acre of floor room, and have now of their own manufacture a large and eclect assortment of

Drawing Room, Chamber,
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Library, and other

UNURIANT HAIR FOR ALL. Bo rion Find Restores and Dress Bogle's Electric Hair Dys, Best in Bogle's Baim of Cytheria Cures Tan as Bogle's Wigs and Hair Work, New Imparate all others Cheapest, best and most remained to the second second

die. The writer never spent happier moments than at her bedside when she was about to depart and be with Christ. Fifty-four years' pilgrimage brought her to the borders of the heavenly country; and she was ready, at once, to pass over.

H. P. Blood.

ANNETTE E HERENDEEN died in New Haven, Vt.

SOPHRONIA HAM died in Newmarket, N. H., Sept

16, aged 45 years and 9 months.

Sister Ham was converted in Boston, at the Bromfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church, with which she he-

SISTER ELIZA OSGOOD departed this life Feb. 15, in Newmarket, N. H., in the blessed hope of a glorious immortality, aged 53 years.

In 1829, during the pastorate of Rev. S. Kelley, in this place, she was converted to God, was baptized by Rev. J. W. Mowry, and received into the Methodist Episcopal Church soon after, and now she has some to "be with

Church soon after, and now she has gone to Christ, which is far better."

## Poetry.

OUR RETURNED SOLDIER

To the rough battle fray. In manhood's first prime, Has he come home to-day. The dreams of his youth

Not as he went forth

The mother's fond eyes, Long heavy with tears, Now brighten with amiles As his footsteps she hears.

To the topes of his voice All her heart pulses thrill, In the brave bearded soldier The warrior's proud badge

Uplified to save The country he loved, The laws we revere The liberty sweet

O, and Gettysburg! Thy blood-sprinkled plain May bloom with rich verdure And beauty again; But brave hearts are gathe To their sleep in the valley,

Brave men who stood no In the heat of the fight, Who gave up their lives For truth and the right; Shall throb in our breast, We will not forget them, Those heroes at rest!

### IN AN ATTIC.

BY MRS. ELIZABETH AKERS. This is my attic-room. Sit down, my friend; My swallow's nest is high and hard to gain; The stairs are long and steep, but at the end The rest repays the pain.

For here are peace and freedom; room for peace Or silence, as may suit a changeful mood;-Society's hard by laws do not reach This lofty altitude.

You hapless dwellers in the lower rooms See only brick and sands and windowed walls; But here, above the dust and smoky glooms,

So early in the street the shadows creep, Your night begins while yet my eyes behold The purpling hills, the wide horizon's sweep, Flooded with sunset gold.

The day comes earlier here. At morn I see Along the roofs the eldest sunbeam peep,-I live in daylight, limitless and free, While you are lost in sleep.

I catch the rustle of the maple leaves, I see their breathing branches rise and fall, And hear, from their high perch along the caves, The bright-necked pigeons call.

Far from the parlors with their garrulous crowds I dwell alone, with little need of words; I have mute friendships with the stars and clouds, And love-trysts with the birds. So all who walk steep ways, in grief and night,

Where every step is full of toil and pain. May see, when they have gained the sharpest height, It has not been in vain:

Since they have left behind the noise and heat,-And the blue heaven more near.

BY REV. JOHN TODD, D.D.

CHILDHOOD. I am speaking of those whose children are youn with characters unformed, with faculties undeveloped. Don't drop the paper saying to yourself: "I
can't get time to read or plan. He can't sympathize
with me. I have burdens heavy enough daily, without being lectured." Softly, softly. It may be posmible that if I can't relieve you of any of your burdens, I can help you to bear them. Those little ones
—the flowers of the hearth, the sunbeams in your dwelling, are worth to you and to themselves all your anxieties, and cares, and toils, and they will, it thtly trained, repay a thousand fold all they cost a. Remember that you are to your child a friend you a ruler, and a teacher. To control him, readily and fully, you must at all times govern yourself. If the child sees that you are irritable, hasty, ill-tempered and passionate—and he will understand this very early; I shall not now explain the reason why it is so—but the fact is undeniable that he who would constant the state of the reason why it is so —but the fact is undeniable that he who would control others, must control himself. If, then, you act and decide, say yes or no, smile or frown, according as you happen to feel at the moment, you make that child feel that you are as liable to treat him with injustice as otherwise. He can't respect passion or temper. You lose in his respect and also in his love. And your observation will teach you that among all your acquaintances, you can't think of one instance where parents have good family government, who cannot govern themselves.

It is a very common mistake to appeal to the reason of your child and show him how reasonable your command is. The fact is, the child has no reason to which you can appeal. His reason must grow out of the experience of life. It is undeveloped as yet, and God has placed him in subjection to you because your God has placed him in subjection to you, because you have reason and be has not. The child loves to discuss the matter, and debate the why and the where fore, and if permitted, will often overpower the reason fore, and if permitted, will often overpower the reason of parents by the most puerile ascertions. You may cultivate the reasoning faculties of your child as much as you please, but it is not the time to do it when you have laid a command upon him. Some try to gain obedience by appealing to the love, or the shame, or the good opinion of others, but never seem to think that their commands are all the reasons the child needs. God does so. He lays his commands upon as without assigning the reasons why we should obey them. What a volume on the rights of property

In family government it is very important that the father and mother sustain each other.

The child will early learn which parent yields soonest to importunity, and he will therefore if refused by the sterner one, never rest till he has tried the weaker. I shall not say which of the parents is oftener the soonest to yield. But when the child makes a request which you see fit to deny him, and he says, "Well, I'll go and ask father—I know he will let me," that father is making a great mistake. The mother, shut up, worn and troubled, wearied and discouraged by the constant supervision of her children, needs all the aid and support which the authority of a father can give her. The child should never feel that there is an appeal from the decisions of one parent to the good nature of the other. Even if you don't feel that the decision has been the wisest possible, don't let the child know that you feel so. Take it for granted that the decision has been right. Draw together, and let the voice of one be the voice of both.

is the boy that you may expect to make a strong, manly character. Willows sprout early and grow fast. The oak puts out its leaf late, and grows slowly. The one is woven into baskets, the other is bolted into ships. Don't feel elated, because your child is precocious, don't feel discouraged because he seems slow and hard to acquire. In the end, the turtle almost invariably beats the fox in the race. We could give examples amount to prove this.

invariably beats the fox in the race. We could give examples enough to prove this.

You will find that a great deal of character is imparted and received at the table. Parents too often forget this; and therefore, instead of swallowing your food in sullen silence, instead of brooding over your business, instead of severely talking about others, let the conversation at the table be genial, kind, social and cheering. Don't bring disagreeable things to the table in your conversation any more than you would in your dishes. For this reason, too, the more good company you have at your table, the better for your children. Every conversation with company at your table, is an educator of the family. Hence the intelligence and the refinement and the appropriate behaviour of the family which is given to hospitality. Never feel that intelligent visitors can be anything but a blessing to you and yours. How few have fully gotten hold of the fact that company and conversation at the table are no small part of education.

One thing more. There is one thing that will aid you to govern yourself, to decide rightly, to be kind, and yet firm, to govern your children, and to meet the responsibilities of life beyond all that I have said, and that is daily, humble, earnest prayer. This is the mightiest aid you can seize. Without it you will fail, but with it you can hardly be disappointed in your hopes and anxieties.—Congregationalist.

## Children.

MY PLAYFELLOW. The Delights of Innocence BY CHARLES MACKAY.

What though you're only five years old, A little roguish, romping fairy, And I'm a man of care and toil-We're comrades true, my little Mary! We're friends and playmates, close and fond,

And heedless of the wind and weather; Out doors or in, 'tis all the same, \* We leap, and laugh, and run together We love to sit upon the grass In summer days, in shady valleys, Or play at merry "hide and seek'

Behind the trees in garden alleys. And don't we wander forth alone, To gather crops of meadow daises Or hunt the noisy grasshopper In all his green and secret places And don't we catch the butterfly,

With mealy pinions, sailing lightly And don't you, when I let him free, Gravely decide I acted rightly? And don't we teach the dog to beg, And little puss to frisk and caper? And don't I paint you birds and fish,

And don't we spin our humming top And don't your father call me fool, And smile to utter such a fable ? And don't I tell you fairy tales, At intercession of your mother ? And don't you kiss me when I've done, And ask me to begin another?

And don't you oft, with hands outstretch'd, And eyes that shine like sun-lit fountains Protest you love me "big as trees," "Big as the world, and all its mountains?" And don't you sometimes fall asleep, Lock'd in my arms, quite worn and weary

And don't I carry you to bed, Too drowsy for your prayers, my deary? O. ves! we're friends and comrades true. There's not a bit of guile about you; You shed such light about your path, I'd think the world was dark without you And if to fourscore years I'll live,

However time and fate may vary. I'll wish no better friend than you, My little laughing, romping Mary.

### THE DOOR OF HEAVEN.

It was a fearful time when the steamboat Tyro was It was a fearful time when the steamboat Tyro was lost. It was long ago, and almost every one has forgotten it, except the few who had friends on it, and they are almost all gone. The Tyro was a small boat, and the passengers were few and poor; so it has passed from the public mind. All the day the bright sun had shone down on the peaceful lake, and everything seemed safe and secure. The passengers had no thought of danger as the night came on.

A little boy kneeled down to say his evening prayers, and, as he looked out, and saw the western sky all aglow with the glory of the going day, he

sky all aglow with the glory of the going day, he asked: "Mamma! "isn't that the door of heaven, with bright curtains all around it?"
"Yes, my boy," said the mother, "Reaven's doors

"Well, that is the one I want to go in at, because "Well, that is the one I want to go in at, because it is the prettiest;" and the child prayed his prayer and went to sleep.

It was never known how, whether the pilot fell asleep at his post, or the lights went out, but when midnight came, there was a crash, a shiver, and cries of terror. The steamer had come into collision with

schooner, and was sinking. The little boy awoke. He cried: "Mamma, where

are you?" and his mother's arms held him fast, even while they sank together into the dark waters. They came to the surface, and the mother caught something floating, and held fast to it.

"Jamie! Jamie!" she said, "hold me very tight." "Mamma, are we going to heaven? I don't like this way—I'm afraid."

"Never fear, child; God will meet you;" and with all her strength the mother lifted the child upon the floating bale, then dropped it, and went home through the flood-gates below.

"Mamma! mamma! where are you?" cried

"Mamma! mamma! where are you?" cried Jamie, but there came no answer. No one noticed the child afloat, for every one sought to save his own life; and the day was born, ran its race, and was dying again, when Jamie floated on shore. The little fellow was hungry, very hungry, but there again was the glorious golden gate of heaven, and Jamie thought it was wider open than the night before, and, as soon as he could crawl off from the bale to the land he heren to run a fast as he could straight Jamie's feet tottered. He was too weak to run, s

be walked straight on, a long, long way, until the west began to grow dim in his sight.

Jamie saw a man coming toward him, but he did not stop. The man noticed that the child's clothes were wet, that he had been in the water, and he tried

be too late."

"Too late! where are you going that way?
There's no house there," the man cried after him, for
Jamie did not stop an instant.

"Yes, there is," said Jamie, "and I'm afraid the
doors will be shut."

"Whose house, boy?"

"Why, God's beautiful house, to be sure. Don't
you know it? It is heaven. See! it grows dark:"

you know it? It is heaven. See! it grows dark; and Jamie made one more effort, and fell to the

and Jamie made one more effort, and fell to the ground, fainting with hunger.

The man litted him up in his arms, and Jamie lisped: "Mamma said God would come to meet me;" and then he fell asleep. When he awoke he found himself in a strange place with strangers about him.

"Come, my darling, you must eat some of this," said a soft voice, and the light of the candle was shaded from Jamie's eyes.

Jamie's last thought was of heaven, and his first question was: "Did I get there?" Did He meet me?"

# Temperance.

TWENTY REASONS FOR ABSTAINING Because ale, porter, gin, rum, brandy, &c., all contain a spirit which is calculated to derange the human system.
 Because none of these drinks, as an habitual

human system.

2. Because none of these drinks, as an habitual beverage, are ever useful, but always injurious to persons in health, and many professing Christians, both young and old, have been ruined by them.

3. Because drunkenness is a besetting sin, and leads to idleness, quarreling, swearing, fighting, stealing, adultery, murder, and almost every other sin, and finally to eternal misery.

4. Because drinking produces poverty, bankruptcy, destruction of property, loss of reason, disease, and premature death.

5. Because a great deal of valuable time, labor, and capital, are worse than wasted upon making, vending, and using these drinks.

6. Because over seventy millions of money, being more than the whole revenue, are annually expended upon them in the United Kingdom, which ought to be laid out in food and manufactures.

7. Because nearly sixty millions of bushels of good grain are annually destroyed in this Christian land to make those liquors, while the markets are high and many of the poor are starving.

8. Because intemperence obstructs the progress of civilization, education, the religion of Jesus, and every useful reform.

y Because abstinence is sure and safe, but drinking moderately is dangerous, and has led to all the drunkenness in the world.

10. Because I find I cannot effectually warn the

an entire abstainer.

11. Because I like to join those who are exerting themselves to promote the temporal and spiritual reformation and happiness of man.

12. Because it is important to set a safe example of perfect sobriety to our children, friends, and associated

13. Because it is our Christian duty to deny our selves, even of lawful things, to promote the happiness of others.

14. Because while millions, in time and eternity have repented of drinking, not one ever repented of

have repented of drinking, not one ever repented of abstaining.

15. Because, while no blessing is pronounced upon drinking, God's approval is frequently recorded in favor of abstinence. (See Jer. xxxv; Luke i. 15; Rom. xiv. 21; Prov. xx. 1.)

16. Because I should be ashamed to touch, taste, or handle, or keep in my house, the article which is fill ing the land with dissipation, vice, poverty, misery, lamentation and woe.

17. Because total abstinence, as a human instrument, will cure the drunkard, and prevent the moderate drinker from becoming such.

18. Because I find myself, by abstaining, hea'thier, wealthier, and happier, and better fitted to perform my duty to God and man.

19. Because total abstinence removes one great stumbling-block to the reception of the gospel of Christ in the heart.

20. Because it will enable me, through grace, to devote more of my time and property to promote the

devote more of my time and property to promote the temporal and spiritual welfare of my fellow-sinner, and the glory of the great Jehovah.

# Miscellann.

MR. LINCOLN'S DAILY LIFE. But we did not visit the White House to examine furniture, or even to linger long in its charming con-servatory, which has been renovated during the past summer, and is now filled with rare exotics ready to contribute their floral charms during the coming sea-son. President Lincoln is naturally an object of inter-est, not only to those who visit him, but to the people who elected him their chief magistrate, and Mrs.

Journal Reader advises me to give a sketch of his Journal Reader advises me to give a sketch of his usual daily life.

Mr. Lincoln is an early riser, and he thus is able to devote two or three hours each morning to his volu minous private correspondence, besides glancing at a city paper. At nine he breakfasts—then walks over to the War Office to read snot war telegrams as they give him (occasionally some are withheld), and to have a chat with General Halleck on the military situation, in which he takes a great interest. Returning to the White House, he goes through with his morning's mail, in company with a private secretary. morning's mail, in company with a private secretary.

Some letters are endorsed and sent to the Depart-

them himself. Every letter receives attention, and all which are entitled to a reply receive one, no matter how they are worded, or how inelegant the chi

rography may be.
Tuesdays and Fridays are Cabinet days, but Tuesdays and Fridays are Cabinet days, but on other days visitors at the White House are requested to wait in the ante-chamber, and send in their cards. Sometimes, before the President has finished reading his mail Louis will have a handful of pasteboard, and from the cards laid before him Mr. Lincoln has visitors ushered in, giving precedence to acquaintances. Three or four hours do they pour in, in rapid access the property of the white of the send access. ances. Three or four hours do they pour in, in rapid succession, nine out of ten asking offices, and patiently does the President listen to their applications. Care and anxiety have furrowed his rather homely features, yet occasionally he is "reminded of an aneodote," and good-humored glances beam from his clear, gray eyes, while his ringing laugh shows that he is not "used up" yet. The simple and natural manner in which he delivers his thoughts makes him appear to those visiting him like an earnest affectionate friend. to those visiting him like an earnest, affectionate friend. He makes little parade of his legal science, and rarely indulges in speculative propositions, but states his ideas in plain Anglo-Saxon, illuminated by many lively images and pleasing allusions, which seem to flow as if in obedience to a resistless impulse of his nature. Some newspaper admirers attempt to deny that the President tells stories. Why it is rarely that any one is in his company for fifteen minutes without hearing a good tale, appropriate to the subject talked about. Many a metaphysical argument does he demolish by simply telling an anecdote, which exactly over-

About 4 o'clock the President declines seeing any more company, and often accompanies his wife in her carriage, to take a drive. He is fond of horseback exercise, and when passing the summer at the Soldiers' Home used generally to go to and fro in the saddle

The President dines at 6, and it is rare that some personal friends do not grace the round dining-table, where he throws off the cares of office, and reminds those who have been in Kentucky of the old school gentleman who used to dispense generous hospitality there. From the dinner-table the party retire to the crimson drawing-room, where coffee is served, and where the President passes the evening, unless some dignitary has a special interview. Such, I am informed, is the almost unvarying daily life of Abraham Lincoln, whose administration will rank next in importance to that of Washington in our national annals. The President's wife (in the opinion of Mrs. Journal Reader) ought not to be left unmentioned, although there is little of interest to chronicle in the daily round of serving, reading and visiting hospitals, which occupies the time of Mrs. Lincoln. She may have made mistakes—who does not? in her invitations, and thereby have provoked envious criticisms. Neither do those of the Democratic era admit that there can be any courtesy displayed here now-adays. But I am sure that since the time that Mrs. Madison presided at the White House, it has not been graced by a lady so well fitted by nature and Madison presided at the White House, it has not been graced by a lady so well fitted by nature and by education to dispense its hospitalities as is Mrs. Lincoln. Her hospitality is only equaled by her charity, and her graceful deportment by her goodness of heart.—Cor. Boston Journal.

# Biographical.

himself in a strange place with strangers about him.

"Come, my darling, you must eat some of this," said a soft voice, and the light of the candle was shaded from Jamie's eyes.

Jamie's last thought was of heaven, and his first question was: "Did I get there? Did He meet me?"

And a little girl standing by the bed answered: "Yes, little boy, father met you and brought you home."

"God's your father, too, is he?" asked Jamie, not yet fully conscious of his present state; "then we'll go home togother."

Jamie recovered and grew to manhood—grew to a good and glorious manhood, and, to the time when his Redeemer called him home, Jamie never forgot the western door for which he had striven. He never looked upon the gorgeous purple, golden, and crimson glory of the sunset without hearing again, in his mind, the words of his mother: "Yes, my boy, heaven's doors are all about us." And Jamie's wish was granteed him. One night the shining light came through the parted curtains, and Jamie went home with the day, and Jesus met him—Jesus who, long years before, had gone down to the dark flood-gates below to meet Jamie's mother—Jesus who always watches and waits to hear the coming feet of those who seek the gates of heaven.—Exchange.

Children should if possible be joyous and happy, If childhood does not blossom, manhood will be likely to bear no fruit.

An hour's industry will do more to produce cheerfulness, suppress evil bumors, and retrieve our affairs than a month's moaning.

"When I was a child," is the poetry of childhood. "When I was a child," is the poetry of childhood. "When I was a child," is the poetry of childhood. "When I was a child," is the poetry of childhood. "When I was a child," is the poetry of childhood. "When I was a child," is the poetry of childhood. "When I was a child," is the poetry of childhood. "When I was a child," is the poetry of childhood. "When I was a child," is the poetry of childhood. "When I was a child," is the poetry of childhood. "When I was a child," is the poetry of childhood. "Whe MRS SARAH E. LUMMIS was born in Crosswick, N.

# Advertisements.

BOSTON, DEC. 1, 1863. Notice is hereby given of an application to the Legislature of Massachusetts for an act to incorporate the METROPOLITAN TELE-GRAPH COMPANY with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars.

Dec. 9. 4t N. MICKLES.

USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY!—
Applicable to the useful Arts—HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT! is of more general practical utility than any
invention now before the public. It has bee-thoroughly
tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be superior to any adhesive preparation

Rochester, Nov. 23.

FLORINE AYMAR. — Died in Dorchester, Sept. 15, Florine, daughter of Francis and Mary C. Aymar, of Charlestown, Mass., aged 20 years.

From early childhood till recently she was a member of Bromfield Street Sabbath School; and, the most of the time residing either at the north part of the city, or in Charlestown, she was among the most punctual in her attendance, bringing with her the younger members of the family. Her serious but cheerful deportment, her well studied lessons, her love for her teacher, and her deep interest in things pertaining to the welfare of the soul, could not fail to win for her the affectionate regard of such observers as take pleasure in pointing the youthful traveler over the hillside of Zion, to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world.

When in 1858 a weekly class meeting was held in one of the small rooms of the church, for the special religious benefit of the children, Florine was among the most constant and most deeply interested attendants. At the age of 15 years she chose the Lord to be her God, and with several others younger than herself, united with the Bromfield Street Church. Never shall we forget the kindling of her eye, and her deep emotion as we conversed together, ere her first visit to the Lord's table, on the duty of confessing Christ before men, and of the blessed privilege of commemorating his dying love—"Do this in remembrance of me." Very sacred did she regard the duty; very highly did she esteem the privilege. Though till within a few months, seemingly in perfect health, fell consumption fastened upon her-4 and lingering for a time, as is common in this disease, basween hope and fear; calm, peaceful, trustful, patient, speaking words of kindness to kindred and friends, more careful for their comfort than her own, she closed her brief stay amid terrestrial scenes to kindred and friends, more careful for their comfort than her own, she closed her brief stay smid terrestrial scenes to kindred and friends, more careful for their comfor their use, as has been proved.

Families.—It is especially adapted to Leather, and we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

It is a Liquid.—It is the only LiQUID CEMENT extant that is a sure thing for mending

A sure thing for measure thing for measure thing for measure the furniture, CROCKERY, TOYS. BONE, IVORY, Sister Eunice Thompson, wife of Davis Thompson, died at her residence in Thorndike, Me., Nov. 5, aged 70 years.

She lived a sanctified life, and died as such only can

And articles of Household use.

Remember.—REMEMBER Hilton's Insoluble Cement is i liquid form, and as easily applied as paste.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement is insoluble in water or oil.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement adheres oily substances.

Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from sunces to 100 lbs. Finis.—HILTON BROS. & CO., PROPRIETORS, PROVI-For sale everywhere. 1y

Annette E. Herendeen died in New Annette experienced religion last winter, and though young was a devoted follower of Christ. In her last sickness her sufferings were severe, but she bore them with the resignation of a majure Christian. A few moments before her death she called her parents and two little sisters around her bed, told them she must leave them to see them no more, and bade them good bye, at the same time asking them all to meet her in heaven.

W. J. OLMSTED.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF
THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of
our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures
EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,
From the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple. He
has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his
possession over one hundred criticates of its value, all with
in twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two oot three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two obttles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the
mouth and stomach.
Three or five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of
Erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the
Eyes. MARIAH C. DODGE, wife of C. C. Dodge, died of diphtheria, in Enfield, N. H. Oct. 1, aged 40 years.

About twenty five years ago she experienced religion and joined the Methodist Church in Lowell, Mass. Though feeble in health, she continued to maintain her Christian integrity, until called to join the church above. Her last sickness, though short and painful, was borne with Christian patience and resignation. She could say, "The Lord doeth all things well," and died in the triumphs of faith. A husband and daughter and many friends are left to mourn their loss.

Plymouth, Nov. 27.

Nelson Green. ing uleers. One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kin

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind if ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheunatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure Salt-Rheum.
Five to eight bottles will care the worst case of Scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
ROXBURY, MASS.
DEAR MADAN:—The reputation of the Medical Discovery, in curing all kinds of humors, is so well established by the unanimous voice of all who have ever used it, that I need not say anything on the subject, as the most skiliful physicians and the most careful druggists in the country are unanimous in its praise.

Street Methodist Episcopal Church, with which she be-came connected on probation, and subsequently married and moved to this place, where she attend d the Freewill Baptist meeting with the family into which she married. She was a devoted Christian, and always had a word to say in favor of religion. A short time before her death she desired haptism, and wished to be received into the Methodist Church, that she might die in its communion. On the Sabbath of Nov. 13 the ordinance of baptism was and the most careful druggists in the country are unammous in its praise.

In presenting the Medical Discovery to your notice, I do it with a full knowledge of its curative power, in relieving all, and curing most of those diseases to which you are unfortunately so liable.

That most excurciating disease to an affectionate mother, NUR-ING SORE MOUTH, Is cured as if by a miracle; your own temper is restored to its natural sweetness, and your babe from short and fretful naps to calm and sweet slumbers; and the Medical Discovery becomes a fountain of blessing to your husband and household. In the more advanced stages of

CANKER,

it extends to the stomach, causing

On the Sabbath of Nov. 13 the ordinance of baptism was administered, and she received into the church. We had a refreshing season. She died on the following Wednesday. She leaves a husband and children. She was a great sufferer, but endured it with Christian fortinde. Newmarket, Nov. 18.

J. Lewis TREPREN. it extends to the stomach, causing
DYSPEPSIA,
which is nothing but canker on the stomach; then to the it
testines and

JOHN M. DURGIN died at Andover, N. H., Nov.

of typhoid fever, aged 31 years.

He has been a disciple of Christ for six years. A year ago, death took his wife away, leaving in his care a little motherless girl, now by his decease made parentless on the earth. Bro. Durgin strove to "enter in at the straight gate, and to walk in the narrow way," lived in faith, died hopeful, and sleeps, we trust, in Jesus.

Open died at Sutton, N. H., Nov.

or greening.

RAW AND INFLAMED,

Your food distresses you, and you can only take certain kinds, and even of that your system does not get half the nourishment it contains, as the acrimonious fluid of the canker cats it up; then your complexion loses its bloom and becomes sallow or greenish, and your best day is gone. For want of nourishment your system becomes loose and flabby, and the fibres of your body become relaxed. Then follow a train of diseases which the Medical Discovery is peculiarly adapted to CURE:

This fation of the heart, pain in the side, weakness of the spin pain of the hip joint when you retire the pain of the hip joint when you retire.

CHARLES H. STOCKBRIDGE died at Morris Island, S. C., Sept. 25, of chronic diarrheea, aged 36 years.

Bro S. was converted in Woburn, Mass, on the first day of January, 1852, under Methodist influence, but soon after removed to Deerfield, N. H., where there were none of that persuasion, and feeling it his duty to unite with some visible church, he was baptized by Rev. C. H. Smith, and joined the Freewil Baptist Church in that place. He enlisted in the 7th N. H. Regiment, Dec. 7th, 1861, and after changing from place to place, was in the fight at the first unsuccessful attempt to storm Fort Wagner, where overwork and exposure induced fever, which was followed by the above-named disease, and resulted in death. He bore all his sufferings with Christian meckness and fortitude. His last words were, "Tell my family to trust in God." In this bereavement a kind husband, tender father, dutiful son, prized citizen, loyal and valiant-soldier of his country;—and, above all, a faithful Christian—has gone to his reward. Leaves a wife and two children. T'ARBANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER

About a hair century of her life was lived in faith. Sig-was mighty in the Scriptures, having been for many years a faithful student of them. "To the law and the testi-mony," was her appeal in all things. The Bible was her text-book of morals, politics and religion. She was known through all this section as an earnest and faithful follower of the Lord. For thirty years she was accustom-ed to have a prayer meeting at her home on each alter-nate Sabbath evening, and there

The memory of her life is precions; doubtless many will come at the judgment bearing in their characters the effect of the prayer of this righteous woman, who lived well, died peaceful, and rests in hope.

GEO. W. NORRIS.

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